CALIFORNIA

OIL WORLD

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TWICE MONTHLY • SECOND ISSUE • SEPTEMBER 1961 • 54th Year Vol. 54 No. 18

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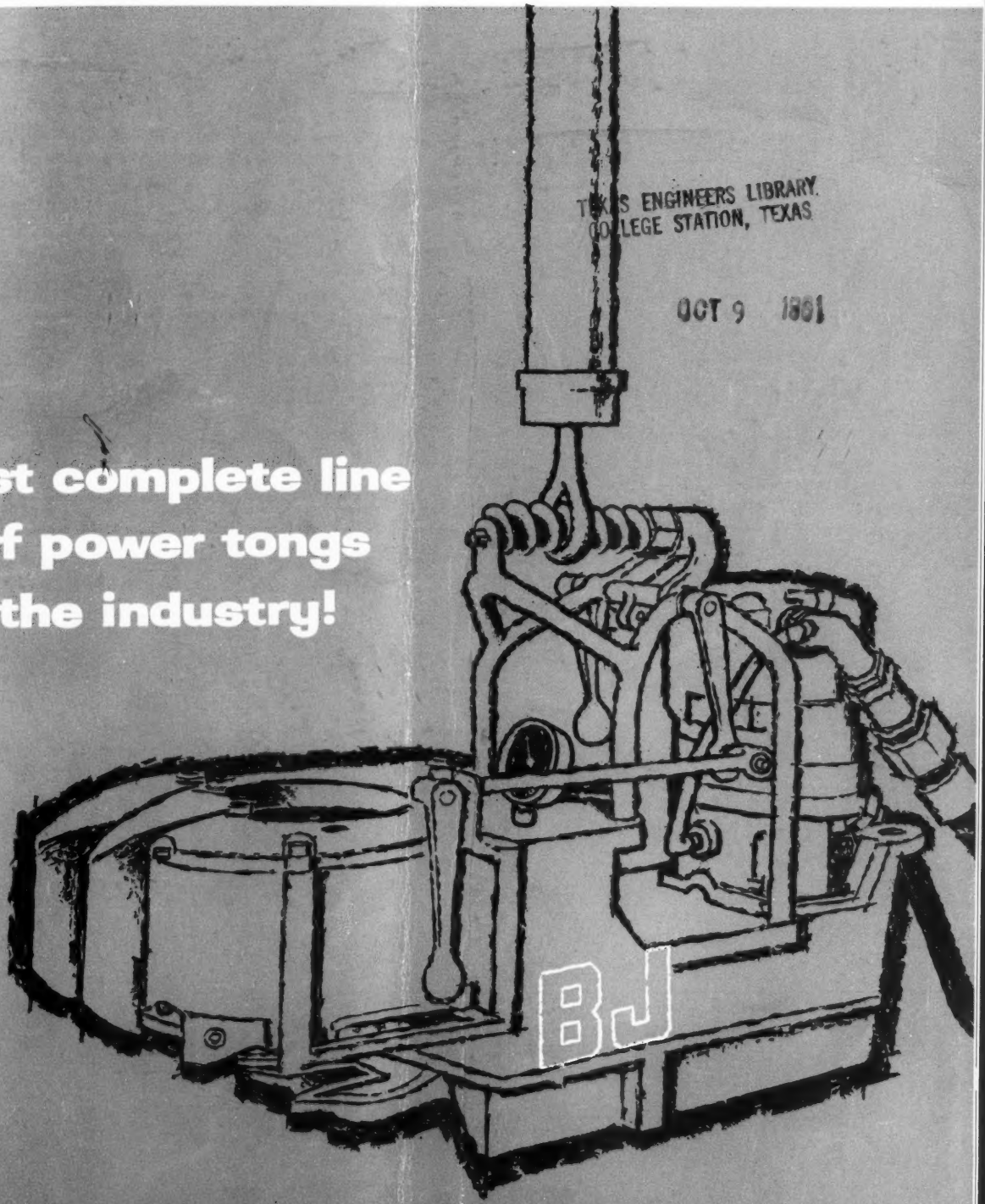

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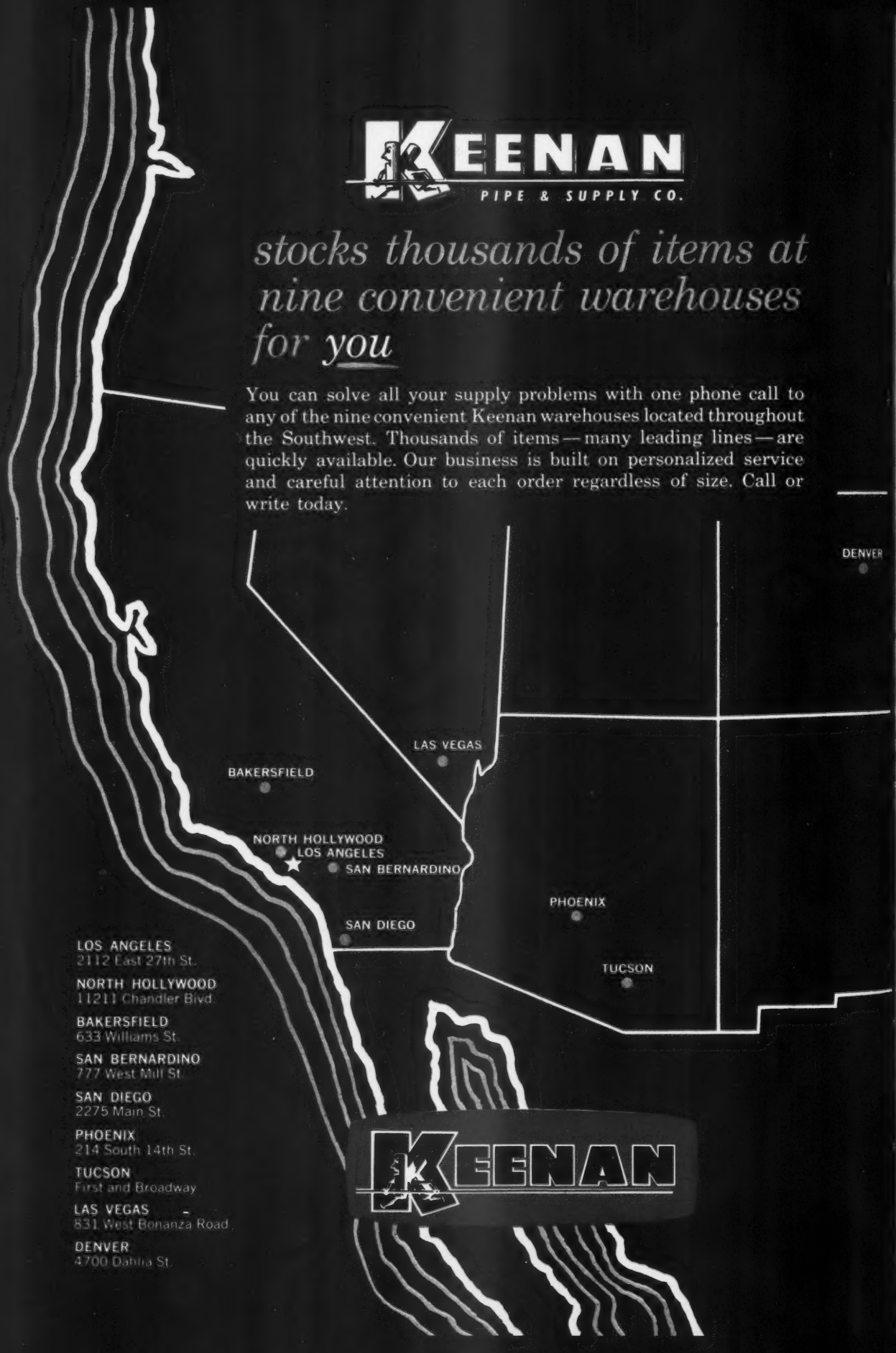

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CHICAGO—FRED JONES & SON—Room 517, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
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National Petroleum Refiners Association

Preservation of the economic health of the petroleum industry by preserving the role of the independents — in producing, refining and marketing — was the theme at the first general meeting of the National Petroleum Refiners Association held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 13 and 14.

The NPRA, product of a merger between the former National Petroleum Association and the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, registered some 1,000 delegates in the Hotel Traymore for its first fall meeting.

"Our purpose will be to preserve the competitive structure of the oil business by preserving the independent refiner," NPRA president Reid Brazell said.

Mr. Brazell, and other speakers, voiced dismay at the recent run of gasoline price wars. "Price wars are not in the public interest," he noted.

"Unless the top executive officers of oil companies assume their responsibility and stop practices that lead to these ruinous price wars, that will wipe out the independent refiner and some smaller major companies, I feel sure the elected representatives of the people will pass legislation that, although aimed to preserve competition, will hurt all of us, including the public."

Mr. Brazell suggested that the role of independents can best be preserved by preserving independence in each branch of the industry. "We believe," he said, "that the major companies can contribute to this by operating each department of their company on an economically sound basis."

Alvin C. Hope, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, spoke for independent petroleum producers at a panel discussion.

"In numbers there is strength," he observed. "Therefore, I say the dispersement of the petroleum industry into tens of thousands of independent business units, operating in all branches and segments, is its greatest single asset in the continuing struggle for industrial freedom in America."

E. K. Bennett, president of the National Oil Jobbers Council, spoke for independent marketers and also stressed the interdependence of the independents. He warned against possible government regulation of the industry unless the various segments assume responsibility toward themselves and others.

"Unless we as independent businessmen recognize and accept our full share of the responsibility of keeping this industry independent," he said, ". . . there is no alternative, in the long run, to increased government regulation, and I earnestly hope that we shall never allow this to happen."

Vast "regional" cities of the future, served by a network of access-controlled highways, and carrying improved forms of mass transit—yet with their millions of citizens still preferring, and using, the automobile as transportation.

This was the projection pictured by three speakers covering separate angles on "The Evolution of Personal Transportation."

The speakers were P. C. Ackerman, vice president of engineering, Chrysler Corporation, "The Evolving Passenger Car;" Joseph Barnett, deputy assistant commissioner for engineering, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, "The Evolving Highway;" and C. A. Blessing, director of planning, City of Detroit, "The Evolving City."

"In my opinion," reported Mr. Ackerman, "there will be no revolutionary developments in personal transportation in the foreseeable future. The major emphasis and progress in regard to the evolving passenger car will be on improving safety; economy of operation; quality of design, materials and workmanship; and reliability."

He said that a trend is continuing in specialized design of automobiles, "to provide motorists with specific kinds of cars for specific functions."

"The increase in the number of cars on the highway," Mr. Ackerman predicted, "and the increasing number of miles each car will be driven, as our inter-state network of roads makes long-distance travel more attractive, will more than make up for the gasoline saved by individually more efficient vehicles."

Mr. Barnett said: "I see nothing in the laboratories of the automotive and petroleum industries that highway engineers cannot arrange to accommodate."

Despite urban planning to relieve traffic congestion and further development of mass transit systems, he predicted: "The principal needs of personal transportation in cities, between cities, and between suburbs and cities, will still be overwhelmingly motor vehicle transportation."

Mr. Blessing claimed that "the

perfecting of the present forms of vehicles and the development of new forms is headed during the coming two or three decades to a point of no return, unless those who are concerned primarily with the perfection of the vehicle, and you who are concerned with its fuel, extend your concern to a far greater degree to the patterns of movement of the vehicle in urban America—that is, to the city plans which may well shape the cities of America for the coming century."

A call for combined U.S.-Canadian interest in forming a continental oil policy was issued by Premier Ernest C. Manning of Alberta, Canada's top oil producing province.

Prem. Manning extended thoughts of mutual concern and appreciation of problems facing the petroleum industry of both nations.

"We have a very strong sympathy in Canada toward a continental type of oil policy," he reported, noting the unpredictability of the present world oil picture and the importance a continental policy would have in hemispheric defense.

Premier Manning told his audience of independent oil refiners that the rate of Canadian oil imports into this country has increased more than anticipated. "I fully appreciate the concern this causes the industry of your country," he added.

However, he observed, "percentage increases do not tell the whole story." He urged the U. S. petroleum industry to consider the petroleum marketing problems of today, "not as an isolated commodity matter, but as part of the over-all trade picture.

"The nation that is able to export manufactured goods is much better off than a nation which must export its raw materials."

Premier Manning said the world petroleum industry is vulnerable to several unpredictable aspects, including the future of nuclear or other forms of energy, the possibility of Russia dumping its petroleum on world markets as a phase of economic warfare, and the international political situation, "which must be considered the No. 1 problem of all of us as citizens."

As far as Canadian policy toward industry, the premier said: "We believe it is the business of government to govern, not to get into business." He cited the following government positions applied to the petroleum industry in Alberta: Encouraging development, conservation to prevent waste, preventing monopoly control, protecting the rights of surface owners, and seeing that the general public receives appropriate benefits from the national resource.

Court Restrains FAA From Enforcing Regulations On Drilling Operations

A temporary restraining order staying enforcement of Federal Aviation Agency structure height regulations as they affect oil well drilling operations which are not in the proximity of airports has been granted by the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals.

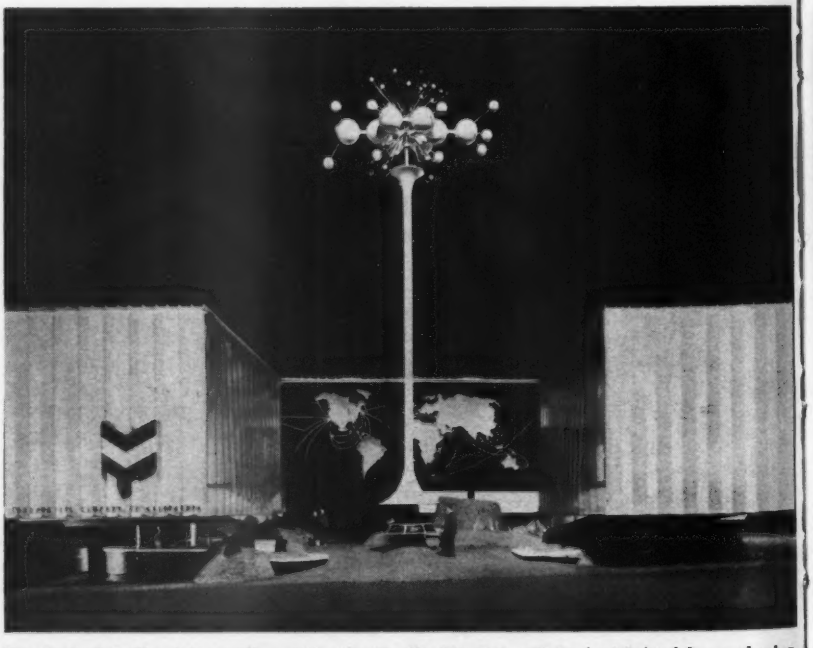
The stay was not granted on an industry-wide basis. The court order limits the stay against enforcement of the regulations to members of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors and members of the American Petroleum Institute's Division of Production, which had petitioned for the stay.

The order, effective September 12, stays enforcement of FAA regulations until such time as a complete record of all proceedings can be prepared and submitted to the court for consideration on its merits. It probably will be early 1962 before the court can act on a merit appeal.

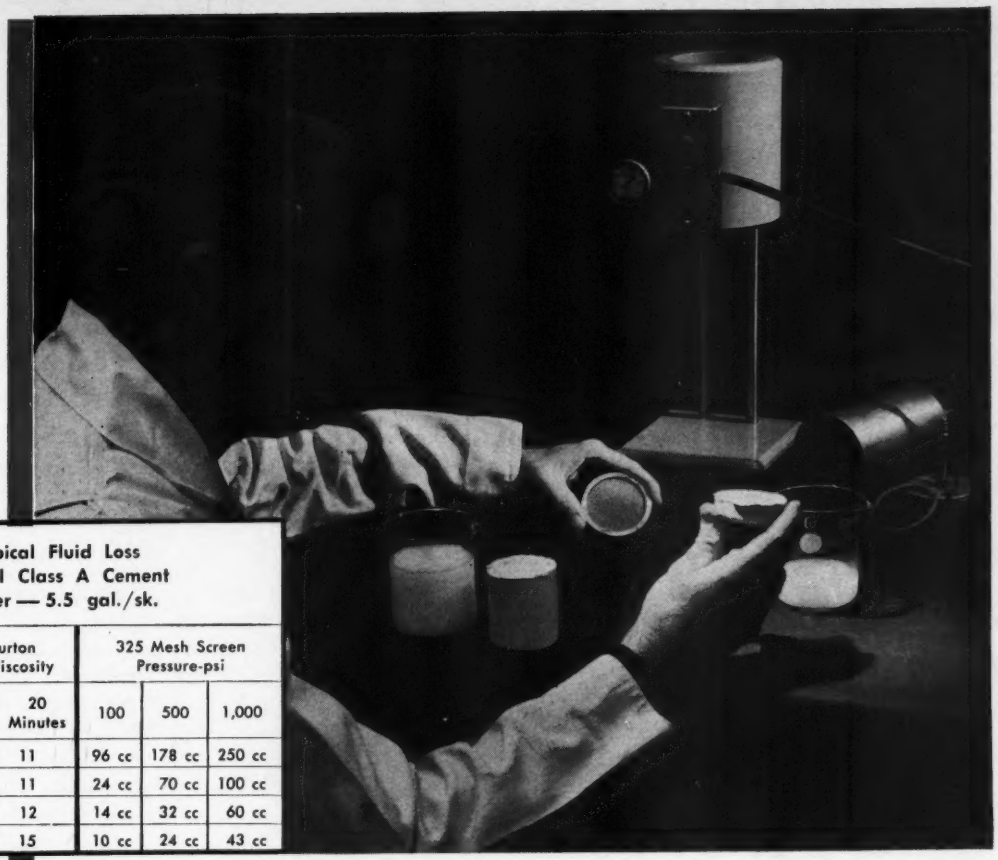
The stay order affects only oil well drilling operations not in the proximity of airports. The two oil associations had not sought a stay for operations near airports.

The court stayed the enforcement of Subparagraph (1) of Section 629.9 of the Federal Agency Regulations Part 626. This subparagraph required the filing of two notices whenever it was proposed to construct or alter any structure which would be higher than 150 feet above ground or mean water level. One notice was to be filed not less than 30 days prior to beginning construction or alterations. The other notice was to be filed when the height of the structure, during construction, reached 150 feet.

All other provisions of Part 626 of the FAA regulations remain in full force. These require notices on all structures when they are within 15,000 feet of airports, within 5,000 feet of heliports, and under other prescribed conditions with respect to locations in approach patterns, centerlines of runways, etc.



Standard of California's pavilion at the Seattle World's Fair will be highlighted by a glowing, rotating petroleum molecule re-created on a tower in the forecourt of the building. The display will incorporate many future uses of petroleum products, such as the stout plastic walls of the pavilion.



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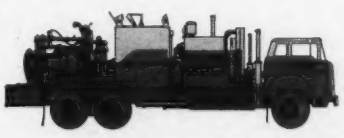

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Theme For

CNGA 36th Annual Fall Meeting

Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach

PROGRAM

Thursday, October 12

Forum No. 1 — COMPRESSORS AND DRIVERS, G. P. Brockmann, Guy T. Martin & Co., Chairman.

"Turbo Machinery on the Sixties Horizon," by Lyman F. Scheel, Turbocraft, Inc.

"What's New in Reciprocating Engines and Compressors," by Robert S. Ridgway, Standard Oil Co. of California, Western Operations, Inc.

Forum No. 2 — PETROLEUM REFINING, L. F. Strader, Richfield Oil Corporation, Chairman.

"Automatic In Line Blending," by V. O. Mitchell, Ethyl Corporation.

"Unicracking Improvements Widen Application—Reduce Costs," by J. H. Duir and P. F. Helfrey, Union Oil Co. of California.

Discussions relating to other hydrocracking processes will be given by the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Universal Oil Products Co.

MANAGEMENT LUNCHEON —C. M. Sandland, C. F. Braun & Co., Chairman.

"Environmental Change and Corporate Strategy," by P. J. Lovewell, Stanford Research Institute.

Forum No. 3—RECENT CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENTS, Frank Sesler, Sesler & Associates, Chairman.

"Proposed Gas Refrigeration Plants for Offshore Production, Santa Barbara County," by Standard Oil Company of California, Western Operations, Inc.

"Underwater Well Completions and Surface Facilities, Off Rincon Island, Ventura County," by Lloyd T. Hendrix, Richfield Oil Corporation.

"Modern Urban Petroleum Operations, A Discussion of the Cheviot Hills Development, City of Los Angeles," by William M. House, Signal Oil & Gas Company.

Friday, October 13

Forum No. 4 — TRENDS OF THE SIXTIES, James McDonald, Tidewater Oil Company, Chairman.

"Direct Conversion of Energy," by John R. Gayle, Stanford Research Institute.

"Problems on Air Pollution," by Dr. W. L. Faith, Air Pollution Control District.

"New Sources of Process and Potable Water in the Sixties," by Dr. J. W. McCutchan, University of California.

Forum No. 5 — PETROCHEMICALS, W. J. Baral, Union Oil Company of California, Chairman.

"Future Developments in Western Plastics," by Frederick M. Rea, Western Plastics Magazine.

"Production of Acetylene on the West Coast," by T. Breitmayer and D. C. Lockwood, C. F. Braun & Company.

"Petrochemical Challenges of the Future," by Dr. I. D. Webb, Union Oil Company of California.

AWARD LUNCHEON — R. W. Todd, Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Co., Chairman.

GENERAL SESSION — C. M. Sandland, C. F. Braun & Co., Chairman.

"President's Address," by R. O. Boykin, Humble Oil & Refining Company.

"The Court that Pays Dividends," by Hon. Roger Alton Pfaff, Superior Court, Los Angeles County.

"The Challenging Sixties," by Clifford K. Johnson, President, Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc.

"A New Horizon in Foreign Trade Relations," by H. C. McClellan, President, Old Colony Paint & Chemical Co.

FALL MEETING SIESTA.

ANNUAL BANQUET AND ENTERTAINMENT.

Clark Bros. Co. and Roots-Connersville Move Los Angeles Offices

To provide more space and quicker access to customers, the Los Angeles offices of Clark Bros. Co. and Roots-Connersville Blower, Divisions of Dresser Industries, Inc., have been moved to 5915 East Sheila St., Los Angeles 22, near the Santa Ana Freeway.

The new offices continue as headquarters for sales and service in Southern California on Clark engines, compressors and gas turbines and Roots blowers, compressors, gas pumps and gas meters.

Two Local Oil Companies Participate in Uranium Production in Wyoming

Petrotomics Company announced recently it has begun construction of a 500-ton-per-day uranium mill and related facilities in the Shirley Basin area, 60 miles south of Casper, Wyoming.

The acid leach-solvent extraction mill is scheduled for completion in April, 1962, according to George F. Getty II, president of Tidewater Oil Company, managing partner of Petrotomics.

Petrotomics Company is a partnership composed of Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Skelly Oil Company, Getty Oil Company, and Tidewater.

Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co. of Denver has been awarded the contract to complete engineering, procurement and construction of the mill, slated to cost over $2 million, Getty said. Stearns-Roger has had over 75 years of experience in building mills, and has completed uranium concentrators in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Colorado.

A. H. Ross and Associates, Toronto, Canada, will serve as engineering consultants for the project.

Petrotomics is developing its Shirley Basin properties under a five-year contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Gasoline Plant at Carpinteria

Southwestern Engineering Company of Los Angeles has been awarded a $500,000 contract by Standard Oil Company of California, Western Operations, Inc., and Humble Oil and Refining Company, for construction of a gasoline recovery plant at Carpinteria, California, it was announced by H. D. Carlson, vice president of SWECO and manager of its engineering and construction division.

The new facility, scheduled for completion in January, 1962, will have a capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily. It will replace three rental units presently serving the offshore oil producing properties, and will embody all the latest safeguards against noise and fumes.

In addition to the recovery of the natural gasoline, the plant will condition the gas for delivery to the local Pacific Lighting Gas Supply pipe line.

Offshore Seismographic Survey Considered

The Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners was told on Sept. 6 that a seismographic survey of the municipal port's underwater oil potential would cost about $70,000.

The estimate was submitted by Stanley and Stolz, a consulting firm, following a request by the Board at its August 9 meeting.

The petroleum geologists further stated that part of any such oil field might lie outside the breakwater, beyond the Board's jurisdiction, and that it would be advisable to ask the city department having jurisdiction over that seaward area to share the cost of any survey.

The area beyond the breakwater is under the jurisdiction of the City Council, the port's general manager, Bernard J. Caughlin, told the Board.

The firm also recommended that, prior to such a survey, oil companies should be queried as to the likelihood of their bidding on leases in the area if the survey's findings are encouraging.

The Board took the report under advisement.

Union Oil Co. and General Exploration Join In Burma Activities

Union Oil Co. of California will assist General Exploration Co. of California in the exploration of some 10,000 square miles in the Irrawaddy Valley of Central Burma, it was announced jointly by the two companies.

Union Oil said that as a stockholder in General Exploration it had become interested in oil exploration licenses recently granted General Exploration by the Burmese government covering 10,000 square miles of the Irrawaddy Valley.

Union will assist General in a program now being carried out by the latter company under those licenses. Upon completion of the program, Union may join General in development of the area on a joint basis.

The Irrawaddy Valley already contains several large oil fields and is said to be geologically similar to the oil-producing areas of California. Geologists of both Union and General said they believed the area to be potentially capable of many times its current production of approximately 10,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

FAULT BLOCK IV UNITIZED—Unit and unit operating agreements for Fault Block IV in the Wilmington Oil Field were signed (August 31) by Long Beach City Manager John Mansell, seated left, and Port of Long Beach General Manager Charles L. Vickers, seated at right. Watching the signing are (standing, left to right) Mayor Edwin Wade, Councilman Ray Kealer, City Attorney Gerald Desmond, and William Harrington, President of the Long Beach Harbor Commission. This is the third major fault block in the field to be unitized this year. Fault Block IV underlies the east portion of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the Port of Long Beach waterfront and the center of the subsidence bowl. The agreement will permit massive water flooding in an anti-subsidence measure through the center of the Wilmington Field.

Lube Oil Sales Have Good Gain

Sales of lubricating oils and greases totaled 56,597,197 barrels in 1960, according to a survey prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Census under sponsorship of the Lubrication Committee of the American Petroleum Institute's Marketing Division.

The figure represents an increase of almost 3,000,000 barrels, or 5.4 per cent, over comparable figures obtained in a similar Bureau survey conducted on 1958 sales.

Most of the total increase over 1958 figures is comprised of sales of industrial lubricating oil, which rose more than 2,000,000 barrels above the comparable 1958 figure. Automotive lubricating oil sales rose by 173,811 barrels, or less than 1 per cent.

Approximately 22 per cent of the 1960 total was sold for direct shipment to destinations outside the United States; 2.3 per cent was sold to the federal government; and the remainder of about 75 per cent was sold to customers in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Of the 56,597,197 total, 52,665,993 barrels (42 gallons to the barrel) were of oil sales and 3,931,204 bbls. (315 lbs. to the barrel) of grease sales.

Texaco Completes World's First Seven-Level Oil and Gas Well

Texaco Inc. has announced completion of the world's first oil and gas well to produce from seven separate strata simultaneously.

The well, at Blessing, Texas, about 70 miles southwest of Houston, produces from two oil horizons and five gas zones at depths between 7,020 and 8,553 feet.

A. W. Baucum, vice president in charge of Texaco's Domestic Producing Department, said that the total daily potential of the well's two oil zones is 316 barrels, and that the five gas zones have an estimated total potential of approximately 7½ million cubic feet daily.

Prior to Texaco's septuple completion, the largest number of oil and gas zones produced through a single well simultaneously was six. Three such six-level completions have been made in other areas of Texas.

"The costs of drilling have risen steadily in the United States in recent years, while the prices obtained for crude oil have remained relatively stable," Baucum said. "Multiple completions such as the Blessing well represent an attempt to improve the return on our investment in new wells."

UOP Reduces Prices On Two Gasoline Inhibitors

Universal Oil Products Company has announced price reductions of 10 cents a pound on two gasoline inhibitors, UOP No. 5 and No. 5-S. Both UOP No. 5 and 5-S are used to sweeten gasoline, prevent gum formation in gasoline and stabilize tetraethyl lead.

"These reductions are made possible through increased efficiency in manufacturing operations and expanded production," M. R. Schrein, senior vice president, stated.

Delivered prices east of the Mississippi are now $1.01 a pound for less than truckload quantities in drum lots, and $1.00 a pound for truckload quantities of drum lots. West Coast prices are $1.05 a pound in LTL drum lots and $1.03 per pound in TL drum lots. Delivered prices for all other areas west of the Mississippi are $1.025 a pound in LTL drum lots and $1.01 per pound in TL drum lots.

Petroleum LORE and LINGO

By RICHARD SNEDDON

Oil Men Like Humor

One of the outstanding characteristics of the petroleum people is their insatiable love of humor. I have never met an oilman in the office or field who didn't have an unlimited reservoir of funny stories that merely awaited the stimulus of the proper reactant to spill out in a long chain of explosive recitations as abandoned as uncontrolled nuclear fission. Anytime two or more oilmen are gathered together in a time of leisure, it isn't going to be long until one of them says, "Have you heard about the . . . ?" This is inevitably the beginning of an exchange that is not easily dammed, and when the congregation is a sizable one like, for instance, the API Convention, the release of animated verbosity is nothing short of terrific. This, indeed, is why Chicago is known as "The Windy City." Some meteorologists are naive enough to suggest that the wind comes off Lake Michigan, but those of us who have been there were long ago convinced that it emanates from the Stevens Hotel. As a matter of fact, it is not unlikely that if the annual powwow could be moved to Los Angeles, the atmospheric commotion would end our smog problem for all time.

Some History

Although the API Convention is one of the petroleum industry's major consortiums, there are many otherwise well informed persons quite unaware of its history and development. For this reason a research project was instituted some time ago, and the intimate details were disclosed as follows: It appears that a widow woman by the name of O'Leary had a cow by the name of Bossy which she was milking, one night in Chicago. At that time (this was in 1871) nobody knew about carrots, so she couldn't see in the dark. Consequently she lit one of the new kerosene lamps which had just recently been invented. She was milking away like mad when her hand slipped off one of the faucets, and before she could say, "Well, I'll be the avuncular relative of a natural born simian," she had knocked over the lamp and set the byre aflame. The fire spread rapidly and in no time at all the entire city was consumed. It has been said that the name "Chicago" was not adopted until some time after the holocaust, but this is not true; the record shows that the city had previously been given this name in honor of a baseball team known as the Chicago Cubs.

Along the Way

Shortly after the town was rebuilt an oil geologist was wandering by when he noticed an exceptionally large outcrop. He chipped off a couple of small pieces, peered at them for a minute through his little magnifying glass, and promptly pronounced the structure a hotel. This was the Stevens, to which the people from the derrick groves have trekked every year with few exceptions for the past three decades. They travel by jet, train, bus, and some even get there by the magic of the beckoning thumb. Usually they form into groups for the journey and the hurraw that goes on en route is highly interesting. The delegates are addicted to many species of entertainment, such as poker, gin rummy, bridge, cribbage, pinning the tail on the donkey, snakes and ladders, and an odd pastime in which they toss dotted cubes against the wall and shout, "Hah there, dice!" with the same vehemence as a muleskinner talking to his team when he is angry.

The Quartet

But perhaps the greatest sport of all is one in which they divide into intimate groups of four, incline their heads towards the pivotal point in a penitential attitude, breathe heavily in each other's faces, and wail in dissonant chorus. At the end of each paroxysm, they slap each other on the back and shout, "Attaboy, Bill!" Meantime they are joined by sundry volunteers who sing much more loudly and much more offkey. This ritual is supposed to have originated in the barbershop, and maybe it did, but in recent years it has moved out into the open and oil men have grabbed it. Actually, when it begins a quartet consists of four widely diverse individuals, each of whom thinks the other three are terrible and all of whom are correct in so thinking. The members are designated respectively but by no means respectfully as tenor, lead, baritone and base. The tenor is usually a small, round, and rather dignified chap whose anatomy is badly overcrowded, in consequence of which he has room for only a very thin voice. He has a wide range, and how he contrives to hold his notes so long is something that the loan department of the bank would give anything to know.

Definitions

The lead is so called because in his anxiety to be heard he usually leads the rest of the quartet by about half a bar. Ordinarily he doesn't sing very well, but he is the only one who can remember the words of the songs, so he is quite essential. The baritone is a lad who smokes heavily. He sounds, thus, as if he were singing in a tunnel. His tones are deep and resonant and give body to the total rendering, which is by all means totally rendered. The base is a thin chap, about forty, with a wing collar, a very pronounced Adam's apple, and a voice that was obviously intended for a much larger man. The greatest disappointment in the world is to meet a bass singer just after he has introduced himself on the telephone. His physical structure is out of all relation to his voice. The function of a bass singer in a quartet is equivalent to that of the ompah instruments in a band, but if given the slightest encouragement

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he will come on all by himself and sing a piece called "The Big Bass Viol," during the rendition of which he will descend two octaves lower than a bullfrog with laryngitis.

The Total Effect

The combination of tonal effects produced is carelessly called harmony and it is the effort of all groups to end each number in a paean of dissonance known, for some peculiar reason, as a chord. The most popular combinations are those in which the littlest one whacks the others at sporadic intervals with a rolled newspaper. Adulation is also showered on those who can develop what is known as a beat and can keep time to it with pelvic convulsions. Incidentally, when a song that is being manhandled by a quartet shows signs of becoming melodious, it is usual for all four of the performers to scatter (in other words to gallop off) in different rhythmic and vocal directions. When this is done with some degree of authority, we have what is known as a Dixieland quartet. In some arrangements the voices of the singers come in one at a time, and to balance things a sensitive audience will frequently go out the same way. In concluding this particular discussion, we find it distinctly comforting that in a quartet the minor defects in the contribution of the individual members are completely masked by the substantially greater defects of the ensemble as a whole. It should be noted that on an API train steaming towards Chicago a quartet just originates as a foursome. From there on it grows and grows until the whole trainload may be singing "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You."

Room Hopping

Another favorite pastime of the oil people at these affairs is room hopping. Many equipment companies maintain suites of rooms in various hotels in which to entertain current and prospective customers. Each of these is well staffed by pleasant-mannered members of the firm and well stocked with assorted beverages, canapes, nuts, cigarettes, sandwiches, and coffee. By a judicious choice of time, the lad with Caledonian instincts can so arrange his meanderings that all he has to pay for when he leaves the convention city is his room, and I have known more rigorous representatives of the industry who have eliminated that expense by sleeping in the bathtub of one of these suites. Room hopping is also an excellent way to replenish one's story reservoir for here the yarns come all the way from the Alaskan tundra to the Louisiana bayous and the exchange is free and frequent.

Types of Togetherness

The convention proper is, of course, a serious affair, but in spite of its solemnity it is as fruitless as a shoetree. It consists of a series of gatherings, variously known as group sessions, technical sessions, general sessions, conferences, and just plain meetings! These are religiously attended by young Ph.D's fresh from the university, while the elders and deacons of the industry continue to languish in their suites upstairs. The general sessions usually feature a distinguished lecturer from the Pentagon Building or the Senate who holds forth in tremolo tones about "this great democracy." Everything he proposes must begin "at the grass roots level" and his opposition is referred to always as "demagogues." He is as full of cliches as a dictionary of slang but he is cheered to the echo, because by this time the gang is in a mellow mood and feels kindly towards everybody.

How They Work

Group sessions are snug little debates engaging people with like interests, and their great intent is to standardize the ways and processes of the industry. These are the minor conventicles that determine whether the opening in the bottle thief shall be a half inch in diameter or seven-sixteenths; whether the catalytic pellets shall be spherical or oblate; whether sucker rods are being subjected to too much whiplash; and what are the tolerations in orifice size for the Saybolt Universal Viscosimeter. These are really the eager beavers of the convention. They come with a great thirst for knowledge and, although they sometimes don't acquire too much knowledge, at least the thirst comes in handy.

Scientific Sessions

The technical sessions are the real meat of the convention. It is here that the technologists expound on their most recent findings for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. A nice thing about these is that after your boss has seen you go into the meeting hall, all you have to do is wait until the place is darkened for the projection of slides and you can sneak out the side door and go back up to one of the equipment company suites. This process is facilitated by the fact that the technical papers can be purchased and read at leisure on the way home when all the quartetters are burned out and quietness reigns supreme. In all seriousness, these papers represent a great deal of painstaking work and deliberation and are of inestimable value to the industry. They cover all phases of operation from prospecting for oil to the final sales of its multitudinous products.

The Topmost Variety

The conferences are the real weighty sessions. Most oil executives spend one-third of their lives in bed and the other two-thirds in conference, so their importance is obvious. Nobody below the rank of vice president is allowed into conference, except to arrange the chairs. What happens in the inner sanctum is beyond the realm of ordinary understanding, but the discussions probably deal with the stratospheric reaches of high finance and the rapid encroachment of electronic computers. There is a distinct possibility that one of these modern pinball machines may some day be elected president of an oil company and then we shall have to readjust the entire industry setup. It may be a little way off yet, however, for an eastern newspaper recounted, a short time ago, an experiment on which a mechanical brain was matched against a noted chess player in a prolonged joust and the mere human whipped the metallic pants off his frantically flickering opponent. But we must not be too chesty about this one victory, for it is far outweighed by the slashing victories of machine over man.

Historical Censorship

It is many years since the API was organized—42 to be exact—and its function has expanded tremendously in the meantime. Besides guarding the rights and freedoms of the industry and seeing that its people are not imposed upon by avaricious governments or individuals, the organization is dedicated to the development of the truth about oil discoveries and the beneficences

they have brought to human beings all over the world. The urgent need for some sort of censorship is emphasized by the following account of California's initiation into the oil business, as told in the Pacific Fault Finder some 15 years ago: "There has been much controversy about when, where and how oil was first found in California, and being nothing if not a stickler for the solid historical truth, the Fault Finder repeats here a version that came from the lips of an antediluvian who swore with his right hand on a fishtail bit that he was actually there when it all happened. We have serious doubts as to the authenticity of his story, but fired by the example of the politicians, he has demanded equal time and we have no recourse but to give it to him.

The Silliman Story

"It appears, and we defy anyone to prove it, that one Saturday afternoon in anno domini 1850, Professor Silliman of Yale University was taking a swift jaunt around the periphery of the continent in a sloop or a yawl (a yawl is a southern sloop) or some such nautical contraption. The good ship was spanking along the Pacific Coast at a good fifteen knots when suddenly the lookout in the crow's nest spied something unusual about twelve leagues off the starboard binnacle. "Glittering object ahoy!" he screamed in a frenzy of excitement, and the professor, who was down the hatch putting things down the hatch, swarmed up the companionway and onto the poop deck. "Where away?" he called, and the lookout man, pointing out over the sharp end or prow of the ship, answered, "There away!" And just by way of a bit of unsolicited information, the blunt end of the ship is called the stern, so there is no further need for us to go on talking like landlubbers.

Open Up That Golden Gate

"Anyway, the professor immediately ordered the first mate to take a luff in the mizzenmast and tack about a bit. The mate had really no luff for the professor, who had once flunked him in organic chemistry, but he did it just the same and presently they hove to alongside the glittering object, and bless their salty souls if it wasn't the Golden Gate, and swinging wide open, too. At this moment the professor tilted his head back, took in a chestful of ozone and noted at once that mixed with the normal smell of smish (that is, a blend of smog and fish), he could detect the familiar odor of petroleum, which he had been using back east as a soothing unguent for his arthritis. Without a moment's delay he hauled in the main halyard, spanked the jib boom, swung the vessel hard a-port, and soon was scudding landward through the Golden Gate, or Auric Portal as he named it, not knowing that it had already been named. As they drew closer to Fisherman's Wharf, the odor became stronger and stronger. "What a place for a couple of bridges!" said the professor as he followed the scent all the way up to Richmond. There, sure enough, was a big, aluminum-coated refinery, complete with crude stills, bubble towers, cracking plants and everything.

Spreading the News

"The professor was slightly dazed at first by his discovery, but quickly regaining his composure, he stalked majestically down the gangplank, marched up to the front of the administration building, stuck a flag in the lawn, and promptly staked claim to the whole business in the name of the United States, excepting Hawaii and Alaska, which had not yet been admitted to the Union. Extremely proud of his exploit, he then wired the big news to his Almus Pater (Old Eli) and in no time at all the highways and byways were practically stiff with eager young eastern geologists traveling west. Some sailed around the horn; some drank out of it; but the vast majority took the perilous land trail, fighting every inch of the way against hostile Indians, mosquitos, flat tires, and realtors. At long last they arrived in San Francisco, tired and thirsty. Most travelers arrive at their destinations tired and hungry, or tired and dirty, but when geologists travel, especially to San Francisco, they nearly always end up tired and thirsty.

Geological Immigration

However, to continue, awaiting the newcomers on Bush Street was a large contingent of their California brethren. It was obvious to the local-lites that the immigrants, although outwardly unkempt and bewhiskered, were inwardly kempt and clean shaven, so they took the strangers to their hearts and even to their night clubs. This was a significant migration, for there can be little doubt that from these pioneers have sprung the mud-smelling giants, the fearless foruminifera hunters, and the earth-shaking geophysicists who today constitute our sole hope of discovering fresh founts of black gold and thus giving the oil industry a much needed shot in the arm." This documentary is full of gross inaccuracies and is probably just a highly colored version of a vacation trip, but there is no question that it is in some aspects inspiring. It certainly inspires one to make more frequent trips to San Francisco and maybe after all the whole story was cooked up by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Could be!

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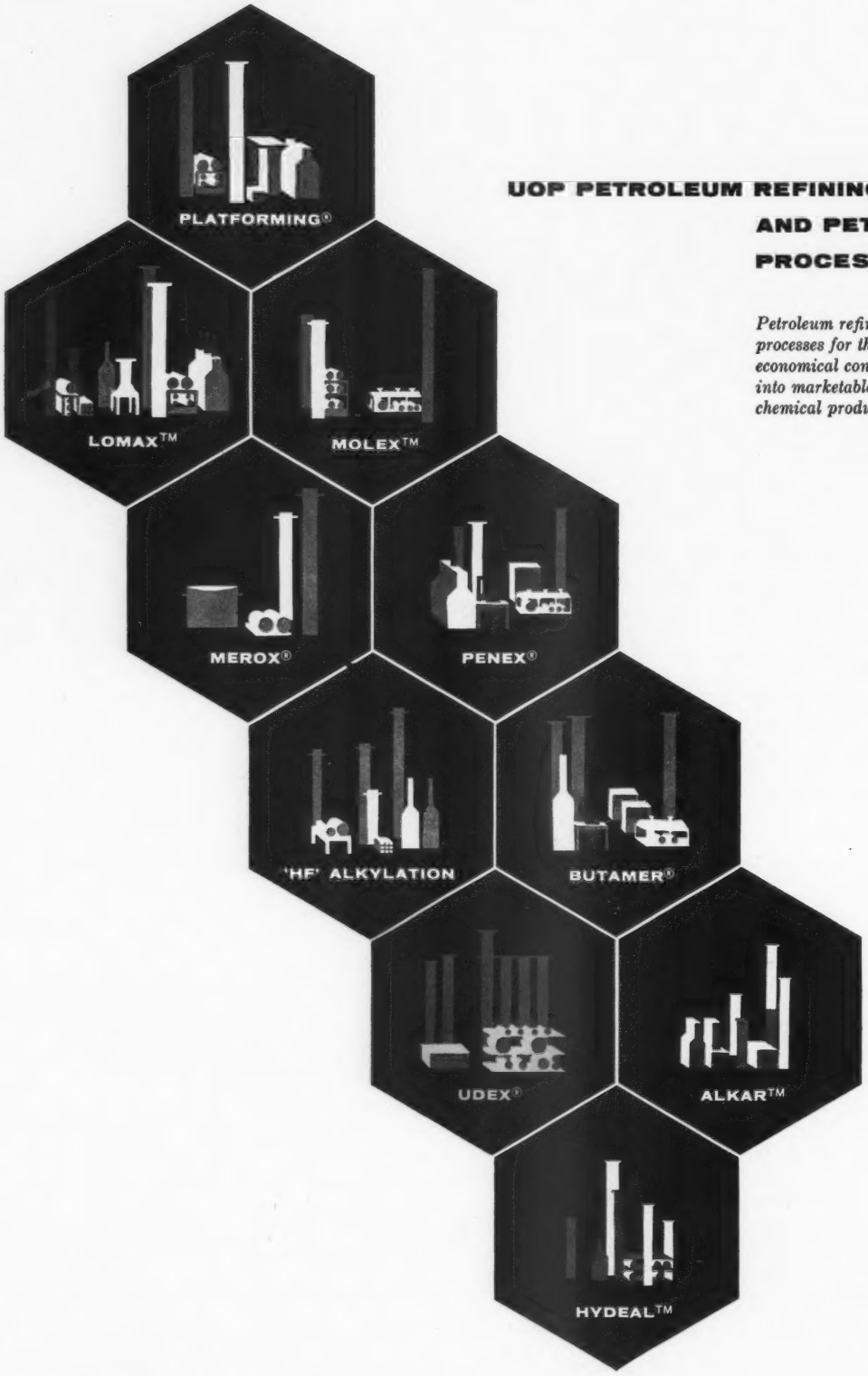

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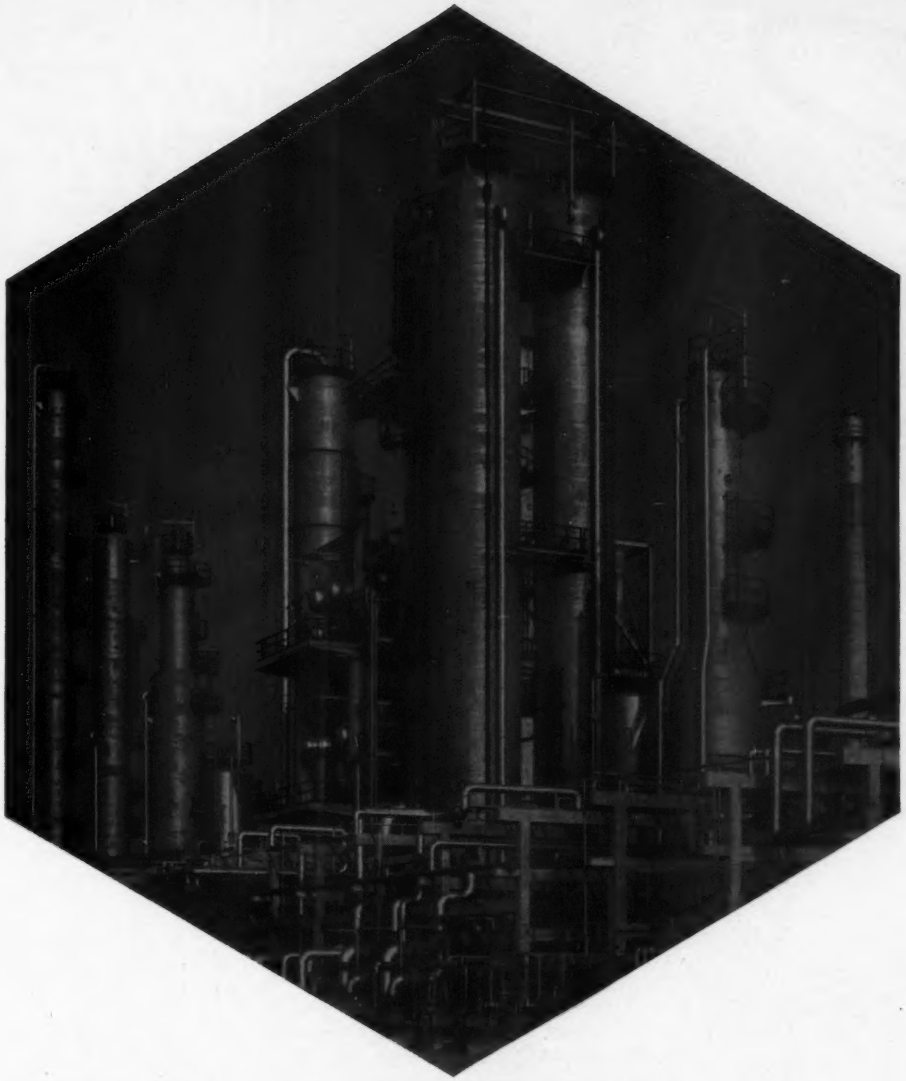

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

Hal Messinger | Dennis McGill | Dale Johnson | Jack Edwards

Marketing Director and New Managers Named by Guiberson

Robert L. Boyd, president of The Guiberson Corporation, one of the Dresser Industries, announced the appointment of **Jack W. Edwards** as manager of purchasing, **Dale E. Johnson** as manager of exports, and **Dennis L. McGill** as manager of advertising. Mr. Boyd indicated the appointments were made necessary by continuing growth of the Guiberson organization.

Prior to joining Guiberson in 1946, Mr. Edwards was with North American Aviation, Inc., in the material control and purchasing division.

Mr. Johnson has just joined Guiberson and was formerly director of sales for Europe, Asia and Africa for Camco, Inc., of Houston. He has had extensive experience in the oil field equipment industry, particularly in the gas lift section.

Hal Messinger has been appointed director of marketing and will direct and supervise the entire Guiberson marketing and sales program, domestic and foreign. A veteran in the oil and gas industry, he served previously as general sales manager for Oil Well Manufacturing Corp., Los Angeles, and Baash-Ross Division of Joy Manufacturing Company, Houston.

Mr. McGill came to Guiberson in 1939 as supervisor of cost accounting and was formerly a royalties accountant with Atlantic Refining of Dallas. He entered the sales and advertising department of Guiberson in 1949 as supervisor of advertising and oil heater sales.

The Guiberson Corporation, since 1919, has been a leading manufacturer of swabs, packers and other work-over and production tools used by the petroleum industry throughout the world.

Widowit Named Manager Of Advertising at UOP

Adolph H. Widowit, Jr., has been appointed manager of advertising at Universal Oil Products Company, **Harvey W. Blankenship,** director of public relations, announced.

Advertising assistant to Mr. Blankenship for the last three years, Mr. Widowit will be responsible for the company's advertising programs, including planning, scheduling, media selection, promotional materials, exhibits and advertising agency relations. In addition, he will cooperate with UOP subsidiary companies in their advertising programs and more particularly as such programs relate to the parent company's advertising activities, Mr. Blankenship said.

Prior to joining Universal in 1958, Mr. Widowit was advertising manager of Skil Corporation, Chicago.

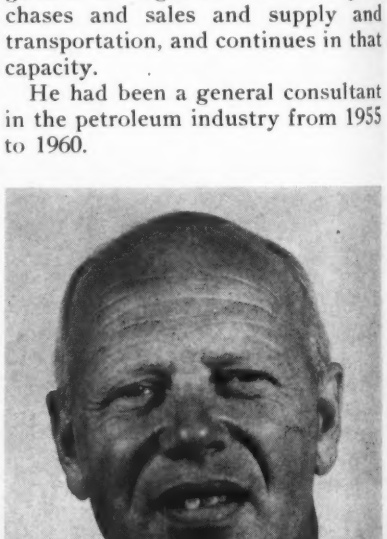
Signal Names Jennings V.P.

Signal Oil and Gas Company has appointed **Robert O. Jennings** vice president, it was announced by **Samuel B. Mosher,** board chairman.

Jennings joined Signal in 1960 as general manager of crude oil purchases and sales and supply and transportation, and continues in that capacity.

He had been a general consultant in the petroleum industry from 1955 to 1960.

A. H. Widowit, Jr.



Robert O. Jennings

New Personnel Join California Research Corp.

The following have joined California Research Corporation, a Standard Oil Company of California subsidiary, at the Richmond refinery: **Robert A. Wakefield, Frederick A. Pettersen, Dennis M. Rohan, Ginny Shen, Robert W. Campbell, Donald C. Kendall, Ruth L. Hinkins, Douglas A. Smith** and **Robert M. Bly.**

Joining the staff at the La Habra Laboratory are **Bruce L. Melkonian** and **Henry R. Slagle.**

C. A. Gongwer, Aerojet Oceanics Expert, Becomes a Vice President Of Global Marine

Calvin A. Gongwer, one of the nation's foremost hydrodynamicists and manager of Aerojet-General's Oceanics Division, has been named vice president, special projects, of the Global Marine Exploration Company, **Robert F. Bauer,** president of Global Marine, announced recently.

Aerojet-General recently purchased a 45 per cent interest in the Global Marine Company with a view to expanding its oceanic activities and exploration.

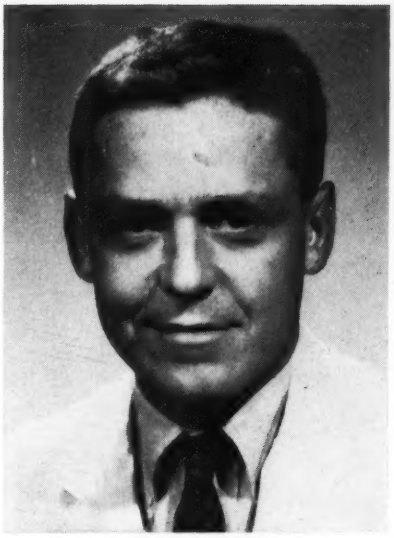
Gongwer will retain his present status as manager of Aerojet's Oceanics Division, which is part of Aerojet's Azusa plant under **W. L. Rogers,** vice president, Azusa plant. The Oceanics Division is an outgrowth of Aerojet's former Underwater and Anti-Submarine Warfare Divisions, which have been developed under the supervision and management of Gongwer over the past 12 years.

Global Marine Adds Aerojet Officials to Board; Promotes A. J. Field to Exec. Vice President

Global Marine Exploration Company recently announced the addition of three new directors to the firm's board, representing Aerojet-General Corporation's recently acquired 45 per cent interest in the company.

Global Marine president **Robert F. Bauer** identified the new directors as **Dan A. Kimball,** president of Aerojet; **K. F. Mundt,** vice president, manufacturing; and **R. I. McKenzie,** treasurer.

At the same time, Bauer announced that **A. J. Field,** vice president and general manager of Global Marine, has been promoted to executive vice president.



Philip J. Liston

Continental-Emsco Names New Fibercast Sales Manager

Continental-Emsco has recently named **Philip J. Liston** to the position of sales manager of Fibercast Company, manufacturer of reinforced epoxy resin pipe and fittings. Fibercast, located in Sand Springs, Oklahoma, is operated by Continental-Emsco.

Liston, former assistant sales manager in charge of special projects for Fibercast, began his employment with Continental-Emsco in 1957. He has served the company as export sales representative, special projects engineer, and district sales manager of Fibercast.

He will report directly to **Craig Smyser,** general manager of Fibercast and vice president, special projects, for Continental-Emsco.

Floyd G. Johnston Appointed Chief Engineer, Pipe Line Dept.

Floyd G. Johnston has been appointed Tidewater Oil Company's chief engineer, Western Division pipe line department, it was announced recently by **W. W. Mitchell,** Western Division transportation manager.

Johnston, formerly division staff engineer, joined Tidewater in June, 1939, as an assistant foreman. He received a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois in 1932.

He and his wife, Gladys, reside in Van Nuys, Calif. They have a son, Paul, 14.

James W. Hakeman Named Asst. To James E. Stockton by Tretolite

James W. Hakeman, assistant Rocky Mountain division sales manager for Tretolite Company division of Petrolite Corporation, has been named assistant to **James E. Stockton, Jr.,** general sales manager for Tretolite Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Hakeman goes to St. Louis from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. He succeeds **A. J. Fox,** who recently was made sales manager of the Eastern Hemisphere Division of Petrolite Limited with headquarters in London, England.

Newly appointed field service engineers for Tretolite Company include: **Jerry Worsham,** previously with Dowell division, Dow Chemical Company, to Levelland, Texas; **Joe W. Moore,** formerly with Plastic Applicators, to Odessa, Texas; and **Billy Johnson,** formerly with Dayton (Texas) Industrial Schools, to Corpus Christi.

Recent transfers of Tretolite representatives were: **James Gregory** from Andrews to Beeville, Texas, and **James Beasley** from Abilene to Houston, Texas.

Colman Curtiss, Jr., Named Manager of S. M. Jones Company

The appointment of **Colman Curtiss, Jr.,** as vice president and general manager of The S. M. Jones Company, a division of Buffalo-Eclipse Corporation, has been announced by **Mason B. Jones,** president.

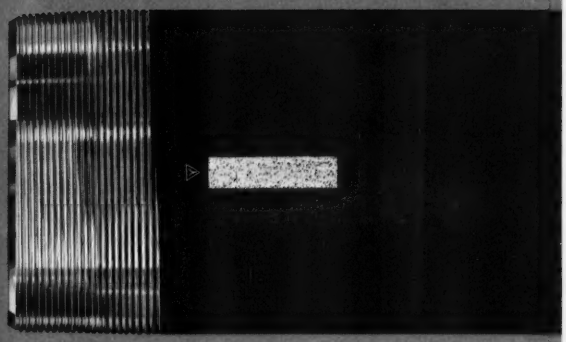
Curtiss has been with the Jones firm since 1954, serving as vice president. Previously he was with the Buffalo Bolt Company, Buffalo, New York.

Jones will continue as president of The S. M. Jones Company and director of the parent Buffalo-Eclipse Corporation.

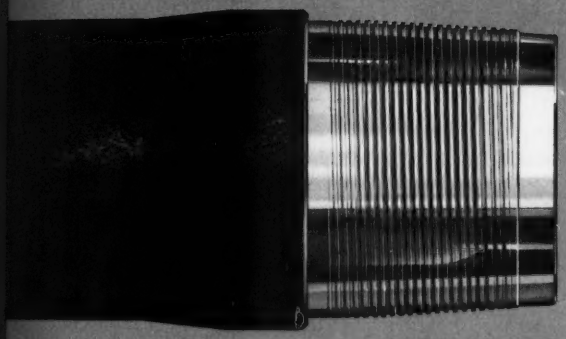
Humble Oil & Refining Co. Creates New Post

Humble Oil & Refining Company has named **E. D. Pressler** as coordinator of reserves—a newly created post—in the headquarters exploration department in Houston.

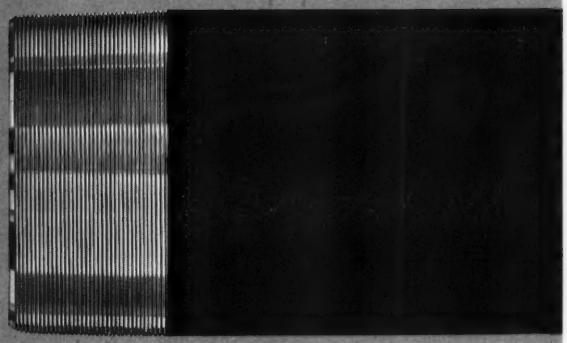
Pressler joined Humble in 1928 as a field geologist. He moves to the company's headquarters staff from the exploration department of Humble's Southwest Region. The Southwest regional offices are also in Houston.



BUTTRESS



EXTREME LINE



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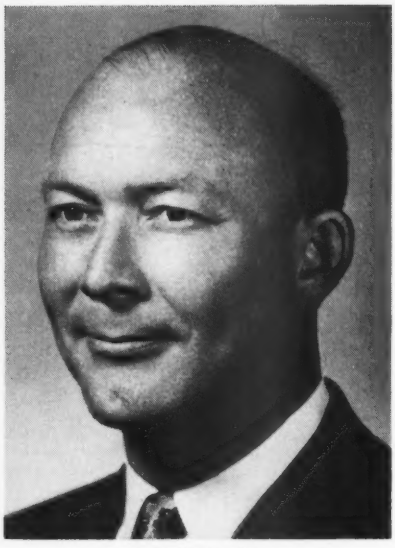


Fred C. Boucke

New Duties for Boucke and Fay Announced by Standard of Calif.

Fred C. Boucke has been appointed assistant to the chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of California. He has been serving in London as president of Iran California Oil Company, subsidiary which manages Standard's 7 per cent interest in the Iranian Oil Consortium.

Boucke will be succeeded as IRANCAL's president by **E. Perrin Fay,** previously assistant manager of Standard's Eastern Hemisphere operations staff.

Boucke joined the company in 1937 and has held a variety of assignments in engineering and analytical work, including one with the company's affiliate in Saudi Arabia. He was appointed manager of the company's Eastern Hemisphere staff in 1955 and head of IRANCAL in 1959. A native of San Francisco, Boucke holds a bachelor's degree from the University of California and a master's degree from Harvard.

Fay, who recently departed for London to undertake his new assignment, joined the company in 1947 and has served with the company's comptroller's organization and executive office staff. He joined the Eastern Hemisphere group in 1954 and was appointed its assistant manager in 1957.

Fay holds a master's degree in business administration from Stanford, where he also completed his undergraduate studies. He is a native of Los Angeles.

Thomas F. McCormick Promoted By Tidewater Oil Company

Thomas F. McCormick has been appointed administrative assistant to **James McDonald,** Tidewater Oil Company's Western Division vice president and general manager.

Prior to receiving his new assignment, McCormick served as executive assistant to the Western Division manufacturing manager.

A native of San Francisco, Calif., McCormick received a B.S. degree in chemistry in 1926 from the University of California, Berkeley. He joined Tidewater in 1928 as a chemist. McCormick is a registered chemical engineer, State of California.

T. F. McCormick

O'Neill Joins Universal Oil Products Company

Dr. Robert J. O'Neill has joined Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., as an associate research coordinator.

Dr. O'Neill received his bachelor degree in chemistry from St. Joseph's College and his doctorate in organic chemistry from St. Louis University. He previously was associated with Monsanto Chemical Co. as a research specialist.

Dr. O'Neill is a member of the American Chemical Society and Sigma Xi.

Chester L. Doyle Promoted By Mobil Oil Company

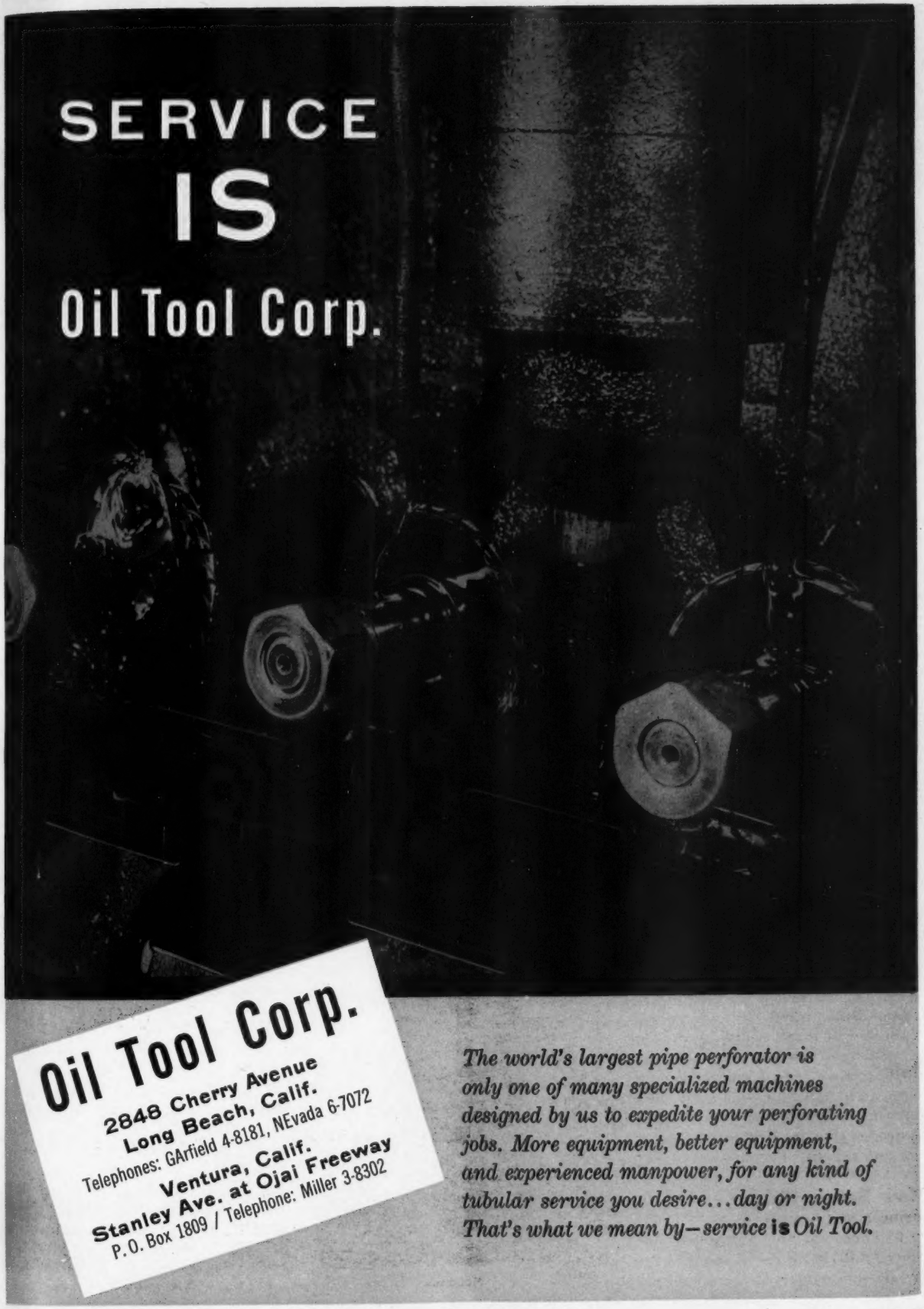
Chester L. Doyle, exploration superintendent for Mobil Oil Company's Pacific District, will become planning associate in the planning and programming department on October 1. He will move to Mobil's central office in New York City.

Doyle was born in Santa Maria, Calif., and received his bachelor of science degree from the University of California.

After joining General Petroleum Corporation in 1939, he was named assistant petroleum engineer in the geological department at Bakersfield. He was superintendent of the exploration department at San Joaquin Valley prior to accepting his present position.

J. H. Alkire will assume Doyle's present duties until a successor is named.

Chester L. Doyle



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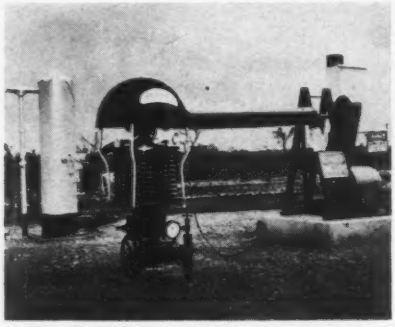
Successful Sand Pumping By New Sonic Pump

In an area noted for its pumping problems due to sand, a year of successful continuous pumping by



New Sonic Pump completes one-year test.

the new Sonic Oil Well Pump has just been passed in the South Campana Field, Texas.

Fluid recovery from this 3,000-foot well averages 150 BFPD through 2⅜" tubing. The well was completed without screen, liner or gravel pack, and makes approximately ½ gallon of sand per day.

To date, no remedial work has been necessary on down-hole equipment in the well. The pump is manufactured by Johnston Testers for wells with tubing lengths of 400 to 4,000 feet.

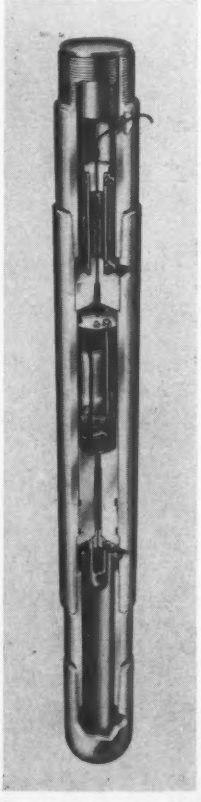
The Sonic Pump is a mechanical device designed to vibrate a string of tubing in such a manner that a series of valves installed in the tubing collars will lift the fluid to the surface. The multiple, high-frequency valve action results in a smooth flow of fluid and suspended solids through the tubing. The pump is also designed to be effective on wells with gyp, paraffin and mud problems, as well as having general application within its present depth and volume ranges.

New Bottom-Hole Pressure Gauge

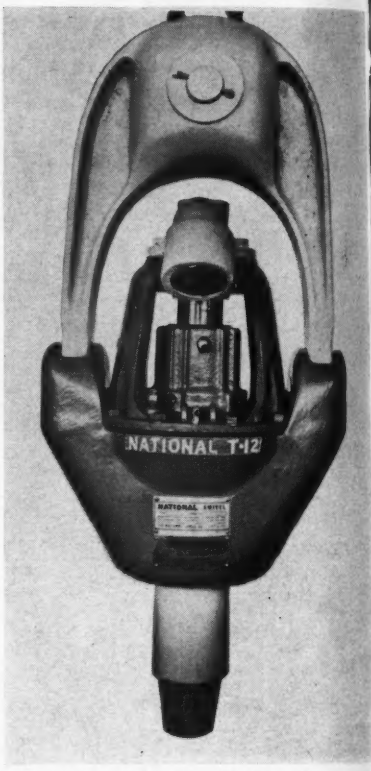
After a year of extensive field tests, Ball Brothers Research Corporation, Boulder, Colo., announces that it is in production on its gauge for measuring pressures for pumping, flowing or shut-in wells. This new Pressure Sentry MK7 is permanently installed below the pump. A simple, portable surface unit provides a permanent record of reservoir pressure on chart paper.

It may be used in 4½" and larger casing; will operate in wells with temperatures to 275°F; and is available in pressure ranges to 8,000 psi. A Bourdon tube-coded disc assembly sends digital signals up a single conductor wire to the surface recording unit.

Pressures can be taken with the well flowing or pumping without any downtime. Complete, continuous reservoir records can be maintained on secondary recovery operations.



Bottom hole pressure gauge, Ball Brothers Research Corp.



The new T-12 swivel, shown with adapter-type bail, has been announced by the National Supply Division, Armco Steel Corporation, for use on small portable or trailer-mounted rigs.

New Swivel Developed By National Supply Division

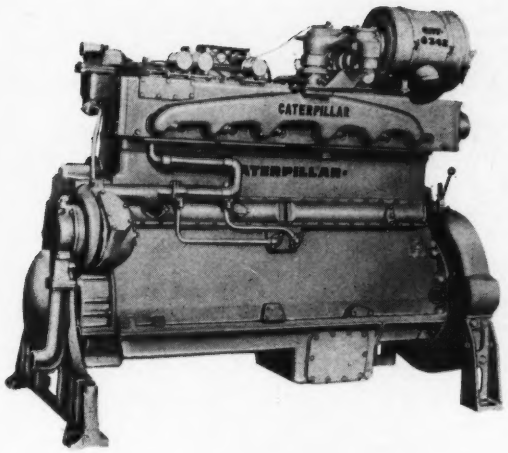
A new swivel, the T-12, has been developed by The National Supply Division, Armco Steel Corporation, for use in exploratory, slim hole, and shallow drilling operations or workover jobs.

The smallest capacity swivel in National's line, the T-12 has an API rating of 25 tons at 100 r.p.m. and a comparative dead load rating of 50 tons. It is designed for use with small portable or trailer-mounted rigs.

The T-12 is 46 inches in height and 18¾ inches wide. Approximate weight is 525 pounds. Recommended drilling depths are 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

The new swivel features high strength to weight ratio, low center

engine power
BY CATERPILLAR



AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE

OF LOW-COST POWER . . . CATERPILLAR® NATURAL GAS ENGINES

THESE ENGINES ARE RUGGED . . . AND THEY LOOK IT. CAT® GAS ENGINES SHARE THEIR BASIC COMPONENTS WITH THE FAMOUS CATERPILLAR TURBOCHARGED DIESELS. THIS MEANS AN EXTRA-WIDE MARGIN BETWEEN DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AND THE LOWER PRESSURES ASSOCIATED WITH GAS ENGINES. THE BENEFITS ARE MANY: LOWEST FIRST COST PER USABLE HORSEPOWER . . . UP TO 20% BETTER FUEL ECONOMY THAN OTHER GAS ENGINES . . . REASONABLY PRICED REPAIR PARTS . . . LONG LIFE WITH MINIMUM DEPRECIATION OF INVESTMENT. INVESTIGATE CAT NATURAL GAS ENGINES FOR YOUR POWER REQUIREMENTS. CALL—

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SALES **SERVICE** **LEASING**

CATERPILLAR AND CAT ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS OF THE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

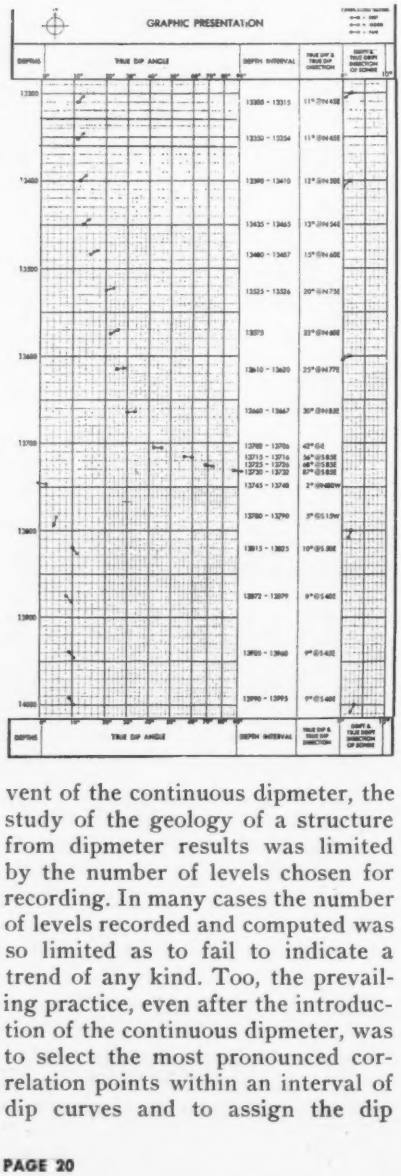
of gravity, precision line bored bail, opposed Timken tapered roller bearings for true axial alignment, and final run-in testing.

The T-12 retains most of the features of the division's N Series, including one-piece steel castings for body, gooseneck, and gooseneck support, and a one-piece forged electric steel sleeve.

Schlumberger Extends Use of Dipmeter

Modern interpretation of Continuous Dipmeter Surveys has greatly extended the utility of the service.

The commonplace applications of dipmeter surveys in the past have been the establishment and general definition of structure. Until the advent of the continuous dipmeter, the study of the geology of a structure from dipmeter results was limited by the number of levels chosen for recording. In many cases the number of levels recorded and computed was so limited as to fail to indicate a trend of any kind. Too, the prevailing practice, even after the introduction of the continuous dipmeter, was to select the most pronounced correlation points within an interval of dip curves and to assign the dip computed from this correlation to the interval. In this way changes in dip at close intervals, which are now contributing to increased information, were not generally obtained. At the same time dips that deviated from a trend were sometimes discarded as probably due to mistaken correlation of dip curves or to uninterpretable deviation in individual bedding planes, such as presented by cross bedding.



In contrast to this method the present recommendations by Schlumberger are:

1. Run the dipmeter survey over as much hole as might possibly be of interest.
2. Compute all correlatable points and, without prejudice, plot these values on the dipmeter chart.

The detailed plot thus obtained gives far more than regional dip. Faulting, lensing, cross-bedding, etc., are distinguishable by characteristic plot patterns. Reef structures can be analyzed in detail.

In the chart will be found a small section of a continuous dipmeter graphical presentation. The normal fault at 13,740 ft. is easily recognized.

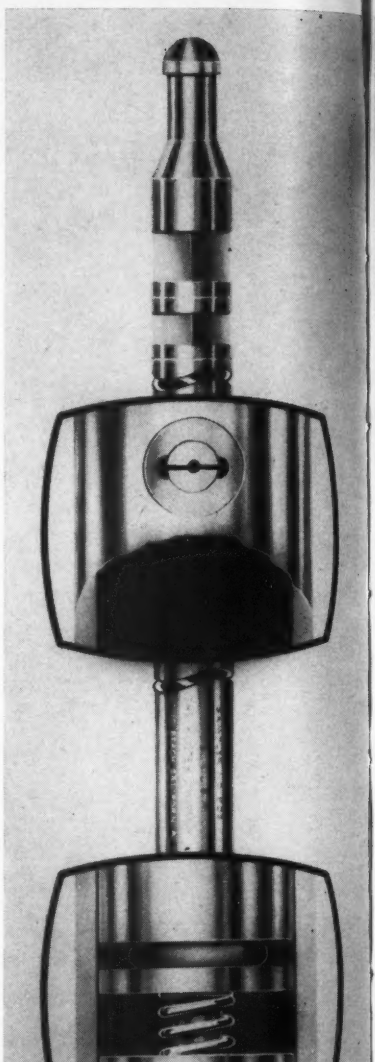
Petreco Announces New Electric De-hazer

Availability of a new, compact electric de-hazer designed for bulk plant use in treating furnace oils to a clear, bright, haze-free product, has been announced by Petreco division of Petrolite Corporation.

The Petreco process expedites bulk terminal treating by eliminating costly storage time for settling and provides a haze-free product immediately prior to shipment.

The new Petreco De-hazer removes water, solids, and residual caustic (or acid) from home heating fuels. Utilizing the Petreco electric precipitation principle, the de-hazer operates automatically and at ambient temperatures. It has no moving parts, requires no steam, no filtering elements, and can handle a wide percentage range of water in fuel. Units can be designed to fit very small areas.

For additional information the reader is invited to write to Petreco division of Petrolite Corporation, 3202 S. Wayside Drive, Box 2546, Houston 1, Texas.

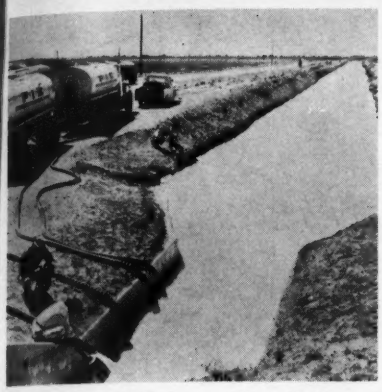


New Subsurface Sampler by Kuster.

Kuster Co. Introduces New Subsurface Sampler

Oil, gas and water samples can be obtained with the new Subsurface Sampler recently introduced. It is 1¼" in diameter and 47" (66" large size) long. The samples are obtained at the desired location by pre-setting the tripping clock.

The instrument can be purged and sealed before sampling, and the sample can be removed under pressure if desired. Capacities are 250 cc and 500 cc. Source: The Kuster Company, P.O. Box 7038, Long Beach 7, California.



Tankers from bulk commodities division of Pacific Intermountain Express deliver 44,000 gallons of new canal sealant to Wyoming's 20,000-acre Eden Project area. New product is development of California Research Corporation, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California. Demonstration proved the sealant would sharply reduce the loss of life-giving irrigation water. Three-day, 1,000-mile haul was made by P-I-E from Standard's Richmond, California, refinery.

Communication System Installation Begins on Alberta-California Line

Lynch Communication Systems Inc. recently announced the first shipment of a $250,000 multiplex communication system for the 1,400,-mile Alberta-California natural gas pipe line, according to D. E. Campbell, Lynch president.

The Lynch solid state multiplex equipment, operating over a microwave system, will provide direct private telephone communications between pipeline operating and control stations of Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Northern California and Pacific Gas Transmission Company in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Personnel at Pacific Gas and Electric's Antioch, California, pipe line terminal and at Pacific Gas Transmission's Spokane, Washington, control center will be able to speak to each other or to their respective operating and maintenance crews along U. S. portions of the pipe line. Dispatchers at Pacific Gas and Electric's gas control headquarters in San Francisco will be able to talk to Antioch, Spokane, Calgary, Alta., or other major control points along the line, simply by dialing a telephone number.

In addition, the equipment will provide control of unattended VHF radio transmitters, facilitating direct communications between control stations and company vehicles along the pipe line.

Reserve Oil & Gas Into New California Area— Continues Wyoming Drilling

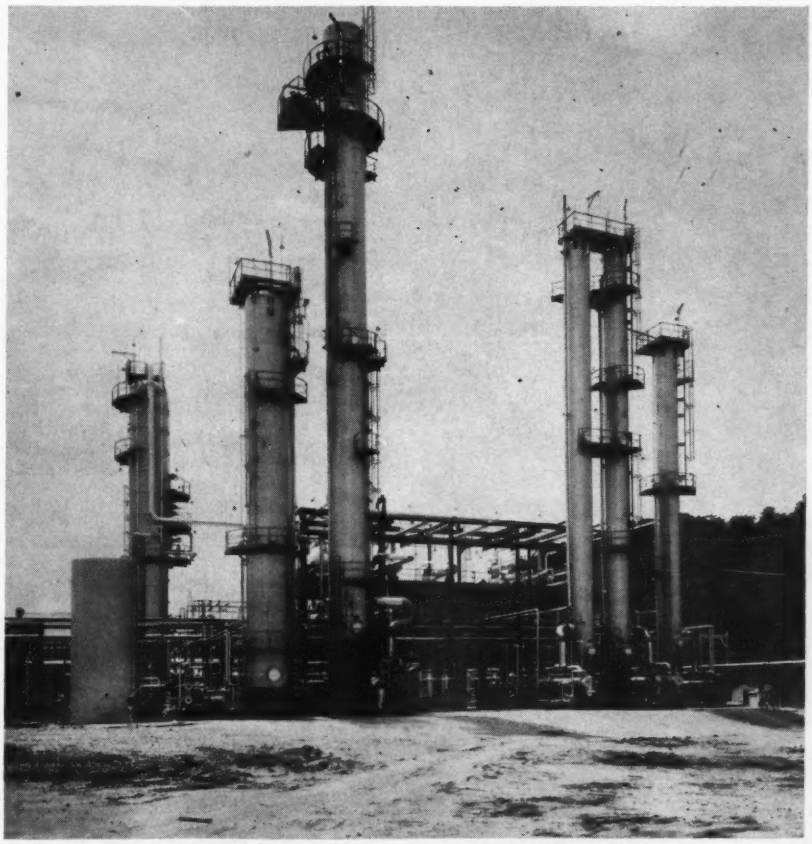
Reserve Oil and Gas Company has announced drilling plans that include exploration into a new Northern California area, and further activity in its already successful Wyoming venture.

The San Francisco headquartered firm says it will spud an exploratory well four miles southwest of Davis in California's Solano County. The well, named Kendall-Reynolds No. 1, is scheduled to go to 6,500 feet at Section 25-T8N-R1E. Its objectives are both Lower Eocene and Upper Cretaceous Sands.

A block of approximately 4,000 acres has been assembled for the play, and includes a 1,470-acre farmout from Brazos Oil and Gas Company. The area, considered to be a gas and possible oil prospect, is four miles east of gas production in the Winters field. Reserve holds a 50% interest in the play and is operator. Newton Drilling of Coalinga has the drilling contract.

Elsewhere in California, Reserve has given a 320-acre farmout to G. A. Grober and Associates in the Tejon Area of Kern County. Grober will drill a 3,000-foot well to test the sands above the Basalt.

In Wyoming's Powder River Basin, where Reserve participates in joint operation with MKM Exploration Company of Casper and Porter Sesnon of San Francisco, location is being graded for a second 2,400-foot well to evaluate favorable shows obtained in the initial test on the 2,120-acre Northwest Tisdale prospect in Johnson County. At the Halverson Ranch field in Campbell County, the Wyoming joint venture will also drill an offset to its first well recently completed at 125 barrels per day of 40 gravity oil at 7,000 feet.



PROCON COMPLETES SECOND UDEX UNIT FOR ASHLAND—Ashland Oil & Refining Co. has placed this second Udex® unit on stream at its Catlettsburg, Ky., refinery. Construction of the unit was begun by Procon Incorporated in March and completed in July. The unit is designed to produce 483 bbl. per stream day of benzene, 320 BSD of tuolene and 400 BSD of xylenes from catalytic reformer product. The Catlettsburg unit augments a similar Udex plant at Ashland's Buffalo refinery. Both Udex units were licensed by Universal Oil Products Company.

Two new regular members of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads inducted at the September 13, 1961, meeting are shown standing between the Ritual Master, Tom Martin of Petroquip (left), and his assistant, Art Marshall of Smith Tool Company. The new members are David B. Evans (left) of Veriperm Products Corp. and Don Kuster of V. E. Kuster Company. Note the Hawaiian shirt on Tom Martin, worn to remind the members of the Fall Party with Hawaiian theme to be held at the Disneyland Hotel October 7.

Desk and Derrick Club Of San Francisco Meets

V. R. Smith of American Bitumuls and Asphalt Company was the guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Desk and Derrick Club of San Francisco on September 14.

Smith, vice president, technical, of the Standard of California subsidiary, spoke on "AASHO Road Test and Other Highway Topics of Current Interest."

Desk & Derrick of L.A. Sept. 19 Meeting

Dr. W. L. Faith, consulting chemical engineer and president of the Air Pollution Control Association, was the guest speaker of the Desk & Derrick Club of Los Angeles at its dinner meeting held in the Music Room of the Biltmore Hotel on September 19.

His subject was "Air Pollution Problems Affecting the Oil Industry," and included a review of some of the recent rule changes by the Air Pollution Control District. Dr. Faith's background on the subject of air pollution is extensive, as in 1954 he was named vice president and chief engineer of the Air Pollution Foundation.

As chief engineer he supervised the various air pollution research projects undertaken by the Foundation scientists and contracting laboratories throughout the nation. He was managing director of the Foundation from November, 1956, until the Foundation was dissolved in May, 1961.

Geological Forum Meeting

The subject of "Number Mechanics" was discussed at the last evening forum of the Pacific Section, A.A.P.G., held September 18.

Dr. Rod Jenkins, I.B.M., Los Angeles, spoke on "Computers and Geology;" Clark R. Edgecomb, Jr., Schlumberger, Houston, on "The Hand is Not Quicker Than the I.B.M.;" and Robert O. Patterson, Pacific Oil Well Logging, Los Angeles, on "Mud Logging and the Noncomputing Computer."

International guests at the September 13, 1961, meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads. Left to right (back row) Valerio Rivadossi of SNAM from Italy; A. Silvestri of SATPEM from Italy; Richard J. Bujak of Fagro from Austria; Fred Lay of Camdrill from Libya; R. C. Woods of Ralph M. Parsons Co. from Kuwait; (front row) Giorgio Cassone of AGIP from Italy; Francesco Grubas of AGIP from Italy; George A. Waters of Ralph M. Parsons Co. from Ethiopia; M. F. Burgett of Camdrill from Libya.

New FAA Regulations

FAA Forms No. 117, pertaining to structures over 150 feet in height, are now available at FAA Regional Offices. These are the forms to be used in notifying FAA of the erection of any structure (including drilling rigs) in excess of 150 feet.

It is suggested that contractors advise oil operators of the necessity to file two notices.

FAA has four Regional Offices in the United States. All requests for forms should be addressed to the Federal Aviation Agency, Air Utilization Branch, at these Regional Offices.

The Los Angeles Regional Office covers the West Coast and part of the Rocky Mountain area.

Big Expenditures By Oil Industry

The U. S. oil industry spent $6 billion, 908 million in finding, developing and producing oil and gas in 1959, according to a new Joint Association Survey.

The 1959 expenditures were close to an all-time record, falling only slightly below the level of 1956, the year covered in the last such survey conducted by the American Petroleum Institute, the Independent Petroleum Association of America and the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association.

The survey noted that 1959 outlays are particularly significant in view of the fact that less than 50,000 wells were drilled, as compared with more than 57,000 in 1956. Expenditures do not include provisions for federal, state and local income taxes, payments of interest or principal on debts, or payments to owners as return on their investment in the business.

The high level of spending is traced to several factors. In the first place, a larger proportion of deeper wells were drilled during 1959. Drilling costs rise rapidly as wells go deeper. Similarly, a larger percentage of new production was from deeper zones and more remote areas, which tended to increase producing costs. In addition, costs all along the line have advanced substantially in recent years.

A summary of present "Oil Activities in Alaska," illustrated by beautiful color slides, was presented by Bruce Robinson, division operations superintendent of Mobil Oil Company (left), and Jack Crooker, manager of producing department of Standard Oil Company of California (right), at the September 13, 1961, meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads. Between them stands Nomad Bill Goertz of Murdarch Engineering Corporation, in charge of the program.

BEST PROTECTION FOR MULTIPLE ZONES

Starts with HALLIBURTON STAGED CEMENTING!

NOW... specific intervals in a well, regardless of total depth, pressure or temperature can be cemented *individually* during a *single* casing cementing job with Halliburton multiple stage cementing.

Cementing a string of casing in one or more stages is made possible because of Halliburton's unique "DV" Multiple Stage Cementer and special plugs. This tool has proved its economical value in:

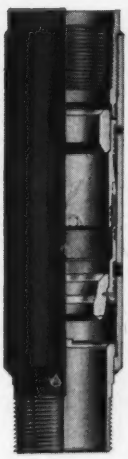
- Full depth cementing • Cementing off formations at any point • Reducing channeling • Reducing pump pressures • Dual zone well completions • Minimizing loss of cement slurry to thieving formations

For these and many other applications, Halliburton originated two stage — and later, three stage cementing. NOW *four stage* cementing has become a reality with several jobs successfully performed... *five stages* is entirely possible.

Ask your Halliburton man how multiple stage cementing can help protect your next deep well completion cost. He is as near as your phone!

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

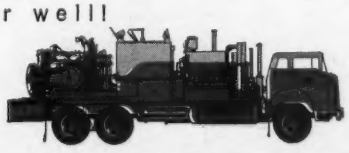
"DV" Multiple Stage Cementer — The depth desired for the upper cement stage determines the point at which the "DV" Multiple Stage Cementer is made up in the casing string. The lower stage of cement is pumped through the end of the string in the usual manner. At this point, an Opening Bomb is dropped to the opening sleeve seat in the "DV" tool. Applied pump pressure against this bomb moves the sleeve down, opening the cementing ports to the well bore through which the upper stage of cement is then pumped. Following cement placement, a Closing Plug is dropped down the casing to seat in the closing sleeve of the tool. Here the novel hydraulic differential principle of the "DV" tool becomes effective. Applied pump pressure moves the closing sleeve down, telescoping it into the opening sleeve, sealing off the ports. The sleeves are permanently locked together and to the lower member of the tool body, preventing them from rotating during drilling out operations. By using displacement type plugs, the upper and lower stages of cement may be pumped together, making the job a continuous operation.



AUXILIARY TOOLS

One or more Halliburton Cement Baskets may be run below a "DV" tool to retain cement and help protect weak or porous formations from breaking down. For more uniform cement placement, Halliburton S-3 Casing Centralizers should be used.

275 Service Centers
...just minutes away
from your well!



CEMENTING SERVICES

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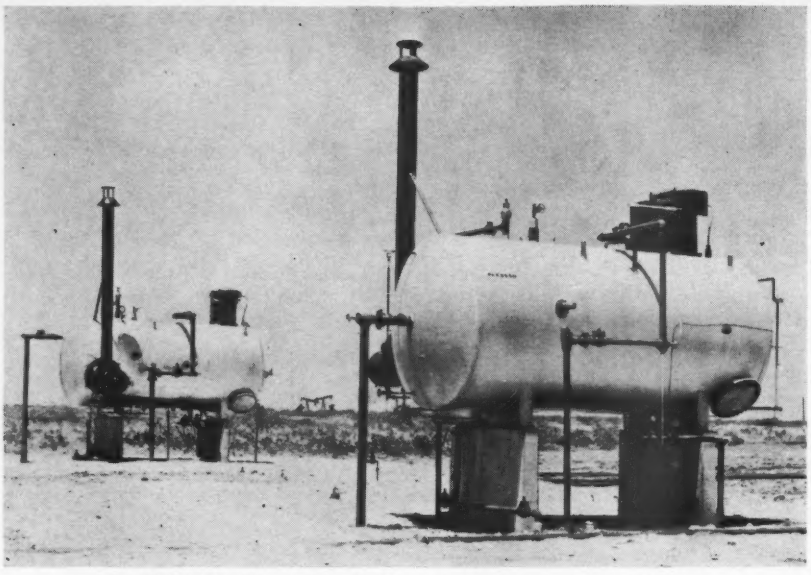
CALIFORNIA DIVISION OFFICE: 1709 West 8th Street, Los Angeles 17, California



Two PETRECO Chemelectric Treaters in operation on adjoining leases.

Petreco Announces New Chemical-Electric Emulsion Treater

Petreco division of Petrolite Corporation has announced the field-testing of a new chemical-electric crude-oil emulsion treater.

The new PETRECO Chemelectric Treater combines the efficiency of Petreco electric precipitation with the effectiveness of TRET-O-LITE chemical demulsification to reduce heat requirements to nil or minimum.

Design advantages of the new Chemelectric Treater, besides being simple to install, are: automatic operation at minimum treating temperature, vapor-tight pressure vessel with built-in low pressure de-gassing section, low utility cost (normally less than 1 KW/hr.), and chemical requirements no more than for conventional treating.

The economic advantages claimed for Petreco's new concept in emulsion-treating performance are as follows:

1—Fuel savings through reduced heat demand.

2—Higher selling price through conservation of light ends and maintenance of true A.P.I. gravity.

3—More crude available for sale through elimination of vapor losses.

4—Scale and corrosion problems substantially reduced because of zero or minimum heat requirements.

Cost of the new PETRECO Chemelectric Treater is less per installed barrel of capacity than systems now in use.

For additional details of operation or specific cost quotations for the PETRECO Chemelectric oil-field emulsion treater, the reader is invited to write or call Petrolite Corporation, Petreco Division, P.O. Box 2546, Houston 1, Texas.

Newer Than New

The tireless electronic eye of an underwater television camera is being used in the active search for oil off the California coast.

The equipment is carried aboard the charter barge CUSS 1, now anchored about 2½ miles offshore on deep water acreage leased from the state by Standard Oil Company of California, Western Operations, Inc.

Standard is using the camera, heavily armored against the 100-pounds-per-square-inch pressures at current working depths, to guide installation of essential drilling equipment resting on the ocean floor 235 feet below.

Moving up and down on guide cables from the open welldeck of the drilling barge, the television camera takes the place of a diver as the delicate work of positioning each part of the underwater gear progresses. A battery of powerful lights traveling with the camera provides the illumination for the remarkably clear picture appearing on the barge's receiver set back topside.

Chief advantage of the TV equipment is that it can be used around the clock if necessary. If a diver were to work at the same depths, he could only remain below from 20 to 25 minutes before starting a two-hour decompression ride to the surface. A faster rise could produce a case of deadly "bends."

Several of the 30 members of the CUSS 1 crew have found another use for the submarine camera . . . finding fish. Whenever a likely looking school appears on the screen, out come the fishing lines in the hands of off-duty drillers, who know exactly where to cast their lures.

UOP Announces New Secondary Amines

Universal Oil Products Company has announced availability of development quantities of a new series of secondary amines.

The five members of the new series available now are: N-(1-methylheptyl)-ethanolamine, N,N'-bis(1-methylheptyl)-ethylenediamine, N-sec.-butylanlline, Bis(1-ethyl-3-methylpentyl)amine asd N,N'-bis(1-ethyl-3-Methylpentyl)diethylene triamine.

"These highly versatile amines, tradenamed Alkams, have broad potential applications," M. R. Schrein, senior vice president, said. "As organic intermediates they can be used for preparation of unique amides, esters, fatty acid soaps, fungicides, bactericides, surface active agents, rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and many other such products.

"They may also find application as cationic floatation agents, curing agents for epoxide resins, cross linking agents for polyurethane foams, dispersants, emulsifiers and solubilizing agents," he added.

Samples of these amines, along with technical data bulletins, are available upon request to Chemical Products Development Department, Universal Oil Products Co., 30 Algonquin Road, Des Plaines, Ill.

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Field Development

LOS ANGELES BASIN

Castaic Junction Completion

Humble Oil & Refining Co. completed N. L. & F. No. 71 flowing 578 b/d of 31 gravity oil cutting 0.5 per cent from the perforated interval 13,163-13,340 feet. Flow pressure was 1300 psi. Located on the southwest quarter of Section 18-4n-16w, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 13,600 feet and cemented 7" casing at 13,514 feet.

Las Cienegas Test

Union Oil Co. of California is preparing location for Union-Signal-Murphy No. 2 immediately south and east from the intersection of Adams Blvd. and Gramercy Place on the northeast quarter of Section 2-2s-14w. Surface location of the well is ten feet east of Union-Signal-Murphy No. 1.

Deep Test Abandoned

Union Oil Co. of Calif. drilled to a total depth of 9508 feet on Naranjal No. 54-3 and after logging and sidewall sampling, abandoned the test. The well was located on the northwest quarter of Section 3-3s-10w in Orange County.

Inglewood Completion

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. completed LAI-1 No. 193 flowing 506 b/d of 31.4 gravity oil cutting 1 per cent from the perforations 5927-6965 feet. Located on Section 17-2s-14w, the well was drilled to a depth of 6970 feet and cemented 7" casing at 5960 feet.

San Bernardino County Abandonment

Sierra Oil & Gas Co. redrilled Wilhelm No. 1 from 1400 feet to 4000 feet and re-abandoned the well. Located on the southwest quarter of Section 5-10n-4e, the test was originally drilled to a total depth of 6404 feet and abandoned in December, 1959.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Kings County Wildcat

Standard Oil Company is preparing location for Well No. 35Q-67 located on the southeast quarter of Section 35-22s-18e. The location is about 3000 feet south of production at the southeast plunge of the Kettleman Hills Field.

Round Mountain Wildcat

W. A. Dennis has staked a location for Smoot No. 1 on the northwest quarter of Section 1-28s-28e in Kern County. Nearest production is at the Coffee Canyon Field, ½ mile east.

Golden Bear Outpost

Golden Bear Oil Co. is moving in rotary to drill PPI-USL No. 1 on the northwest quarter of Section 28-26s-28e. A joint test with Producing Properties, Inc., the well is in the Dominion area of the Mount Poso Field and will be a 1700-foot test.

Santa Fe Wildcat

Santa Fe Drilling Company is grading rig site for KCL No. 42A-4 located on the northwest quarter of Section 4-30s-26e in Kern County. Location of the wildcat falls 4000 feet south of the West Bellevue Oil Field.

Signal Wildcat Abandoned

Signal Oil & Gas Company drilled to a total depth of 3900 feet on Signal-MJM&M-Hagood No. 1, and after logging plugged and abandoned the well. The test was located on the northwest quarter of Section 16-29s-30e four miles east of Ant Hill production. Top of the gray Vedder Sand was logged at 3870 feet.

Guijarral Hills Wildcat

Sam B. Herndon, Operator, is drilling below 6500 feet on Herndon No. 3 located near the north quarter corner of Section 4-21s-16e in Fresno County. Location of the test is 140 feet west of Herndon No. 2, recently abandoned at a total depth of 10,681 feet, and falls about 1 mile west of the Guijarral Hills Field.

Nordon Corp. Wildcat

Nordon Corporation, Ltd., is drilling below 2500 feet on Citizens No. 1-16 located on the northwest quarter of Section 16-15s-18e in Fresno County. The test is two miles northeast of the Raisin City field.

Texaco Wildcat Test

Texaco Inc. is grading location for Salisbury No. 1 to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 7-29s-24e in Kern County. The test is about 1½ miles northwest of the Bowerbank Gas Field.

West Coalinga Development

Standard Oil Co. has staked locations for thirty development wells in the field. Locations have been surveyed in for 20 wells on Section 13-20s-14e and 10 wells on Section 25-20s-14e.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Nordon Corp. Completion

Nordon Corporation, Ltd., completed McCormack-Abel No. 1-12 flowing 2300 mcf of gas per day through a ⅜" bean with 1500 psi tubing and 1750 psi casing pressures. An outpost test to the Millar Gas Field, the well is producing from the Starkey Sand perforations 4600-4608 feet. Located on Section 12-6n-2e in Solano County, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 5836 feet and has 5½" casing cemented at 4816 feet.

McCulloch Completion

McCulloch Oil Corp. of California completed McCulloch-Duarte No. 2 flowing 9000 mcf of gas per day through a ½" bean from four perforated intervals within 3910-4144 feet. A total of 204 feet of zone is open to production. An open flow test indicated a 30,000 mcf potential. Located on the northwest quarter of Section 17-2n-1w in Contra Costa County, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 4300 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 4239 feet.

Atlantic Outpost Test

Atlantic Oil Co. is moving in rotary on Sutter Gas Unit A No. 4 located on the southwest quarter of Section 19-15n-2e in Sutter County. The test is ½ mile west of its Epperson No. 1, recently completed flow-

ing 8500 mcf of gas per day from both the Upper and Lower zones.

Great Basins Gas Test

Great Basins Petroleum Co. is moving in rotary to drill Signet-Hildebrand No. 36-23 on the southwest quarter of Section 23-2s-6e in San Joaquin County. The well is an outpost to the McMullin Ranch Gas Field.

West Butte Outpost

Occidental Petroleum Corp. is grading rig site for Standard-Browning No. 3 located on the southwest quarter of Section 20-16n-1e in Sutter County. Nearest production is slightly over ½ mile to the southeast at its Standard-Browning No. 1.

Gulf Gas Test

Gulf Oil Corp. of Calif. has staked location for Cushman No. 1, a Solano County wildcat on the northeast quarter of Section 28-7n-2e. The test is located three miles northwest of the Millar Gas Field.

Richfield Oil Corp. Wildcat

Richfield Oil Corp. is preparing location for Mandeville Island No. 1 located on the northwest quarter of Section 5-2n-4e in San Joaquin County. The wildcat falls about six miles northwest of the McDonald Island Gas Field.

Porter Sesnon Wildcat

Porter Sesnon, Operator, is preparing rig site for Sesnon-Woodbridge Unit Two No. 62-31 to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 31-4n-6e in San Joaquin County. The test is about seven miles south and west of the Lodi Gas Field.

Ben Owens Wildcat

Ben Owens Drilling Co. is ready to spud Thompson No. 1 located on the northeast quarter of Section 11-4n-7e in San Joaquin County. The test is about two miles northeast of the Lodi Gas Field.

West Thornton Completion

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. completed McCormack-Williamson No. 9 flowing 4600 mcf of gas per day through a 5/16" bean with 1800 psi tubing and 2200 psi casing pressures. Flow is from the perforated intervals 7966-50, 7920-7866 and 7862-52 feet. Located on the northeast quarter of Section 25-20n-2w in Sacramento County, the outpost was drilled to 12,628 feet, and failing to develop deeper production, plugged back and cemented 7" casing at 9228 feet.

COASTAL AREA

La Honda Outpost

Neaves Petroleum Developments is ready to spud Neaves-Cathy No. 1 located on the northwest quarter of Section 27-7s-4w in San Mateo County. The location falls about 1000 feet southeast of production.

Shiells Canyon Completion

Texaco Inc. completed Shiells No. 207 pumping 275 b/d of 33 gravity oil cutting 2 per cent from the 203 Zone. Located on the northwest quarter of Section 4-3n-19w, the well was drilled to a total depth of 1100 feet and plugged back to 890 feet.

Casmalia Outpost

Union Oil Company of Calif. is preparing location for Bonetti No. 1 to be drilled on the northwest quarter of Section 18-9n-34w in Santa Barbara County. The well is a northwest outpost to present production.

South Tapo Canyon

Alpha Petroleum Co. abandoned Alpha No. 2 at a total depth of 2801 feet. An open hole test from 2731-2801 feet recovered fresh water with a slight show of gas. On a test of shot holes in the casing at 1250 feet, 1322 feet and 1520 feet, fresh water was recovered. The test was located on the northwest quarter of Section 13-3n-18w in Ventura County.

Continental Test

Continental Oil Co. is grading rig site for Well No. 4, a development well in the Cat Canyon Field. Location of the outpost test is on the southeast quarter of Section 14-9n-33w in Santa Barbara County. The property was recently purchased from the Douglas Oil Company.

Cabeen Exploration Tests

Cabeen Exploration Corp. is preparing to drill two tests in Humboldt County. One test will be drilled on Section 24-2n-1w and one on Section 20-3n-1w. The locations are in the Humboldt Bay area, where the Zephyr Oil Company recently discovered gas.

OTHER AREAS

Alaska

Standard Oil Company and Richfield Oil Corp. completed S.C.U. No. 243-4 flowing 5000 mcf of gas per day from a total depth of 6660 feet. 5½" casing is cemented at 6660 feet. The well is located in the Swanson River gas area on Section 4-7n-9w. Locations for three new wells have been staked in the same area. S.C.U. No. 2 will be drilled on Section 3-7n-9w. On Section 15-8n-9w, S.R.U. No. 41-15 will be drilled, and S.R.U. No. 21-22 is located on Section 22-8n-9w.

Montana

Union Oil Company of California is recovering 25 b/d oil with a cut of 8.0 per cent on a pump test at its new discovery, Tribal No. 1, two miles north of the Cut Bank Field. The well is producing from the Madison interval 3315-3325 feet. Located on the southeast quarter of Section 16-36n-6w in Glacier County, the discovery has a total depth of 3330 feet.

Texaco Inc. drilled to 9716 feet on N.P.-G No. 1, its apparent Dawson County discovery, and is running a drill stem test. Two previous tests were run, both recovering oil. From 9121-9177 feet recovery was 5375 feet of 40 gravity oil and some gas-cut mud and water. A test from 9170-9235 feet recovered 550 feet of oil and some gas-cut mud and salt water. Top of the Interlake was logged at 9108 feet. Texaco's test is located on the southwest quarter of Section 17-16n-54e about three miles northwest of Silurian production at the Sand Creek Field.

British-American Oil Producing Co. is ready to spud Thompson No. 1-B, its Roosevelt County wildcat located on the northwest quarter of Section 23-31n-46e. Rig site is nine miles northwest of the Tule Creek Field and will test the Duperow at about 7600 feet.

New Mexico

Gulf Oil Corp. has staked location for Raven-Ojo-Navajo No. 1 on the southwest quarter of Section 4-27n-14w in San Juan County. It will be a Dakota test at about 5800 feet.

Utah

Pure Oil Company completed its San Juan County Mississippian discovery, USA-Big Indian No. 1, flowing 7400 mcf of gas per day through a 29/64" bean and 10 barrels of condensate per 1000 mcf gas. Flow is from five intervals perforated within 9896-10,150 feet. The discovery is located on the northeast quarter of Section 33-29s-24e and was drilled to a total depth of 11,143 feet. 7" casing is cemented at 10,491 feet.

Humble Oil & Refining Company has staked location for Maude

No. 1 on the northeast quarter of Section 29-11s-16e in Duchesne County. The wildcat will test the Mesaverde at about 7300 feet and falls six miles north of the Jackson Canyon Field.

Kewanee Oil Co. is preparing to move in tools on Navajo No. 1 located on the southwest quarter of Section 35-42s-24e in San Juan County. A 6300-foot Desert Creek test, the wildcat is about five miles south of the White Mesa Field.

Washington

Humble Oil & Refining Company's Everett Trust & Savings Bank Executor et al No. B-1 recovered only wash oil on a test of the interval 3710-3780 feet and abandoned the test. Located on the southwest quarter of Section 24-20n-12w in Grays Harbor County, the well was drilled to a total depth of 4180 feet and cemented 4½" casing at 4150 feet.

Delta Oil & Gas Company is drilling below 350 feet on Alt No. 1 located on the northwest quarter of Section 20-25n-35e in Lincoln County. Cable tools are being used.

Wyoming

Texas National Petroleum Co. completed its Patrick Draw wildcat as a new zone discovery flowing 8000 mcf of gas per day through 2" tubing from the Fox Hills perforations 3739-3745 feet. This is the first commercial production from the Fox Hills in the Green River Basin. Federal No. 1-8, located on the northwest quarter of Section 8-19n-98w in Sweetwater County, was drilled to a total depth of 5604 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 5403 feet.

Continental Oil Co. is drilling below 2000 feet on Unit No. 2-21, its Carbon County wildcat located on the northeast quarter of Section 21-16n-91w. The well is a test of the Cherokee Unit and will test the Tensleep at about 10,000 feet.

Intex Oil Co. and South Penn Development are preparing rig site for Galco-Federal No. 1-12 to be drilled on the northeast quarter of Section 12-19n-87w in Carbon County. The wildcat will test the Niobrara at about 4400 feet.

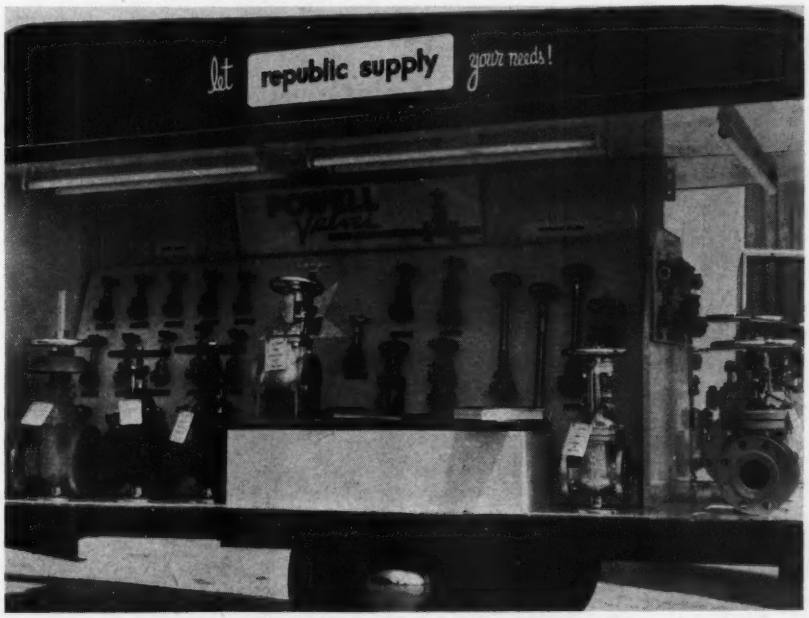
Republic Supply Co. Introduces Mobile Showroom

Valve users in the West now have a factory showroom of the newest valve designs brought to their door by The Republic Supply Company of California. Republic built a trailer to display the line of Powell valves it distributes. The manufacturers, Wm. H. Powell Company, cooperated by supplying cutaway samples of their valves and mounting them on boards so that any valve can be easily removed for individual inspection.

In addition to the newest Powell refinements of gate, globe and check valves, representative specialty items made by Powell, such as cryogenic valves, are included in the exhibit.

Republic's salesmen schedule appointments for showings and the mobile unit driver is informed where the unit should be and at what time. The driver arrives ahead of the Republic salesman and has the Powell display parked and open when the salesman appears.

Powell valves have been used in American industry since 1846.



Powell Valves in mobile showcase.

NEW LITERATURE

New Handbook Offers Data on Multiple Completion Programs

The Oil and Gas Well Multiple Completion Data Handbook, a detailed compilation of pertinent dimensions and engineering information concerning the tubing, casing and valves used in multiple completion programs, has been published by the W-K-M division of ACF Industries, Incorporated.

The handbook was developed to reduce the need for lengthy computations in programming multiple completion wells, as well as to provide general information unobtainable except from many separate sources elsewhere.

It can be obtained by writing to the Catalog Service Department, W-K-M Division of ACF Industries, Inc., P. O. Box 2117, Houston 1, Texas.

W-K-M manufactures special-purpose valves and fittings for the petroleum, gas, chemical, petrochemical, power and general industrial fields.

Union Oil of Calif. Makes Important Gas Discovery

An "important discovery" of a new deep gas-condensate zone in the Houma Field of Southern Louisiana was reported recently by Union Oil Company of California, which holds a block of 4,500 acres surrounding the discovery.

On test, the discovery well, R. R. Barrow, Inc., Unit 3-2, produced at the rate of 6,000 mcf of gas with 100 barrels of 43 degree gravity condensate per day through a ⅛" choke with 10,010 pounds tubing pressure.

The well is bottomed in the Bourg sands at 14,999 feet, with perforations from 14,937 to 14,947 feet.

LAUGH

"What can you tell us about King Solomon?" questioned the Sunday School teacher.

"He was very wise," replied a little girl, "and loved women and animals."

"Loved women and animals?" gasped the teacher. "Who told you that?"

"Why, the Bible says so," declared the child. "It says that he had seven hundred wives and three hundred porcupines."

Serving your guests mint juleps properly is an art. To make a good impression, the first round should be a work of art.

Lightly maul selected mint leaves along with powdered sugar in the bottom of heavy silver mugs. Touch the brim lightly with fresh lemon and fill with crystal-clear ice chips. Slowly add the finest bourbon to taste, sprig with mint leaves, and sprinkle with snowy sugar. Serve heavily frosted and sip slowly.

For the second round, slosh bourbon over what is left in the cups, add an ice cube and a few mint leaves. Drink.

The third round can be served in jelly glasses. Bourbon, ice, mint, and easy on the ice. Gulp.

If a fourth round is necessary, go back to the original procedure. Lightly maul your guests' mugs with powdered sugar, chip the crystal-clear jelly glasses, sprinkle with bourbon and sprig yourself with mint. Drink lying down.

The drunk sitting at the bar was adjacent to a man and his wife. Suddenly the drunk came forth with a resounding burp.

"How dare you belch before my wife," thundered the husband.

With that the drunk unsteadily got off the bar stool and making a sweeping bow said, "A thousand pardons, sir . . . I did not know it was the madam's turn."

Lots of girls can be had for a song. Trouble is, it's the wedding march.

THIS

Female elevator operator in car alone with a marine: "Going up—going up—anybody else going up? Please, will somebody else go up?"

An alarmed motorist stopped hurriedly when he saw a young man standing beside an overturned small sports car.

"Anybody hurt in the accident?" he inquired.

"There wasn't any accident," replied the young man calmly. "I'm changing a tire."

The average number of times a man says "no" to temptation is once weakly.

Factory Man—"Hiyah, girlie, you look sweet enough to eat."

Jobber Receptionist—"I do eat. Where shall we go?"

OFF!!

Two cows were grazing alongside a highway when a tank truck of milk on its way to the distributor happened to pass by. On one side of the truck in big red letters was a sign which read, "Pasteurized, homogenized, standardized, vitamin A added."

One cow turned to the other and remarked, "Makes you feel sort of inadequate, doesn't it?"

Wife: "You brute! You deceived me. Before we were married you told me you were well off."

Husband: "I was and didn't know it!"

A small boy was bored on a long auto trip. Suddenly he turned to his father and said:

"I wish you'd let Mom drive—it's more exciting."

Johnston Stainless Welding Rods

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